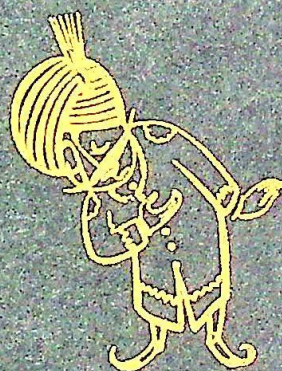




INDIA



*With
my
Salaams*

AIR-INDIA

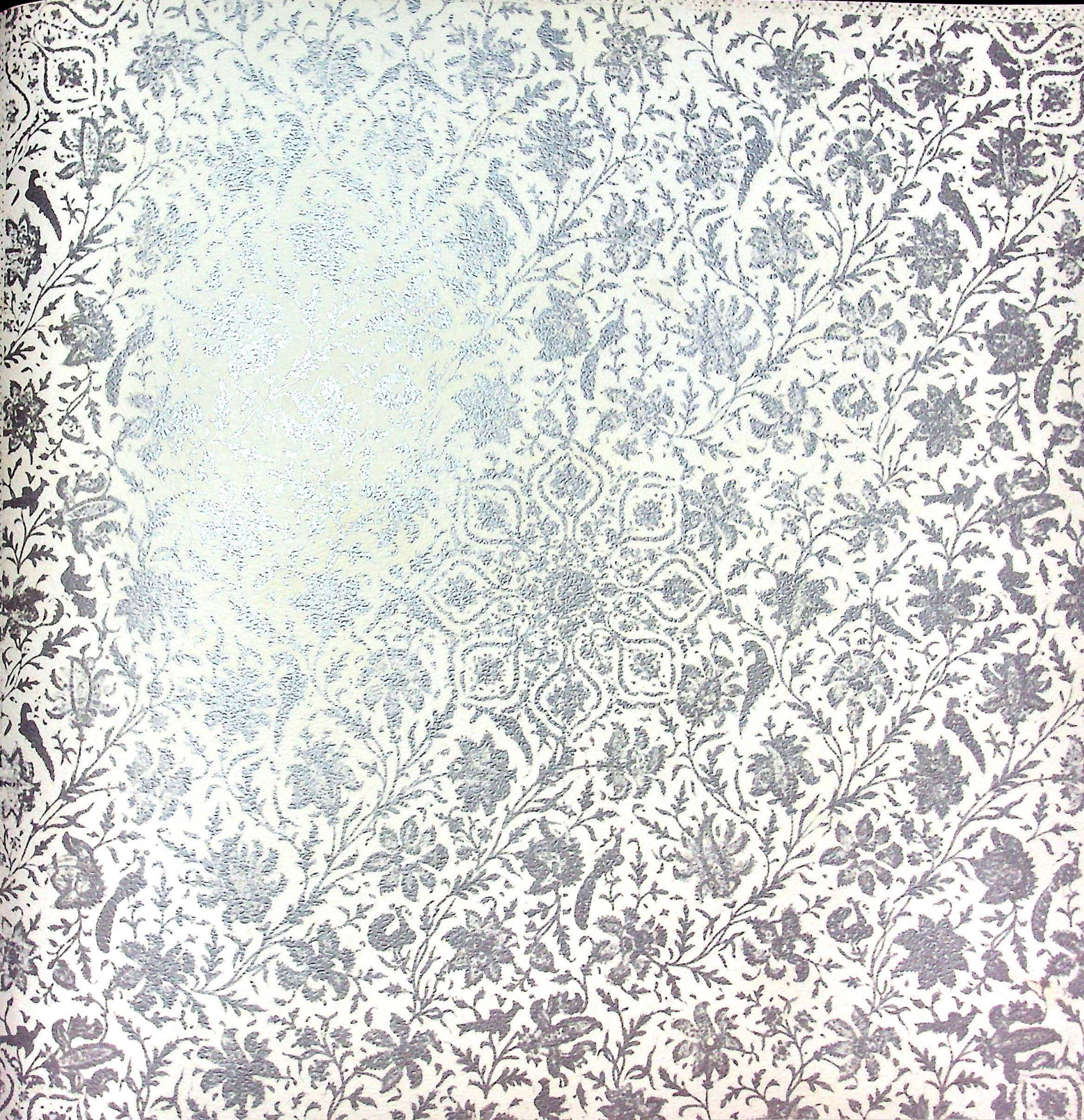


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INDIA

ITS LINK WITH THE PAST. ITS DATE WITH TOMORROW.

India stands at the cross-roads of time, with a magnificent past behind and a challenging future ahead. It derives endurance and sustenance from the past but its face is turned to the future. It lives simultaneously in many centuries. Its date is, with tomorrow.

India has been a cradle of civilizations, cultures and religions. Its way of life spread ages ago to the countries of south-east Asia. It has lived through many transformations. Its story is long unfolding. Like the pearl in the oyster it has grown with gradual accretion.

The saints, sages and philosophers of this land gave form and substance to the life of the spirit. They probed the depths of the universe. Its scientists developed astronomy three thousand years ago. They figured out that the earth revolves round the sun. Its mathematicians developed the concept of zero. Medics developed an elaborate system of medicine.

When the Aryans came to the broad and fertile plains of India thousands of years ago, a civilization already flourished. They abandoned nomadic ways, settled down, built cities, and gave themselves to the Indian earth.

Slowly the river of life threw up empires. Dynasties rose and fell like waves, each leaving in its wake a tide-mark of new systems of worship and philosophy, new styles of architecture, new art forms, new cultural expression, indeed a new life. Two of the world's greatest religions, Hinduism and Buddhism, were born here.

To this land came the Kushans, Mongolian Ahoms, Phoenicians, Scythians, Bactrians, Parthians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs and Moghuls. There were also Zoroastrians and Christians. They were all changed by the country, like the Aryans, transmuted by its curious alchemy, till they became flesh of its flesh. Later came the British. They did not merge.

Thus it is that in the country the domes of the mosque rise beside the sculptured spires of the temple. And the church lives with the synagogue and the gurdwara. Different faiths, religions, ways of worship, co-exist. The State has no religion. It is secular. It guarantees to the individual freedom of thought and worship.

The country is of sub-continental proportions. It has an area of more than three million square kilometres, 3200 kilometres from north to south, nearly 3000 kilometres from east to west. Its population is one seventh of the total world population. 530 million people, growing by 13 million a year. They will cross 600 million in five years.

More than 70 percent of the people live in villages. Some of the villages are still steeped in the past, others have woken upto the present. There are 570,000 villages, 2700 towns with a population of more than 100,000. The people comprise mixture of different complexions, characteristics, physiques-the chiselled features of Kashmiris, the robustness of Punjabis, the sturdiness of the Rajasthanis, the softness of Konkani expressions, the quick intelligence of the Madrasis and Keralites in the south.

There are 844 languages spoken, of them 47 each by more than 100,000. These are not really separate languages, however. They are more in the nature of dialects. The main recognised languages are 15, twelve of which have originated from Sanskrit with varied dialects.

Half the population of India is below 18 years of age. Their India is young, though the country is of hoary past, old. Growing population neutralises the benefits and achievements of development and progress. The country recognises this threat. The nation is increasingly aware of the need for population control. Measures to this end are being extensively propagated and adopted.



India has for thousands of years been the cradle of civilizations, religions and cultures. First book of mankind, the Vedas, was written here. Ancient scriptures, handed down the generations, have carried the words of philosophers and sages.

India faces 20th century problems. The problems of development. More and better food for the people. More housing. More work opportunities for them. More industry more exports. Greater technology. Greater advancement and progress. Higher rate of growth. To raise the living standards of the people. To meet rising expectations.

The country is using 20th century methods for solving these problems. It is tackling the tasks of the 70's, of the immediate future, but it is also projecting the thoughts to the 21st century.

Devoted to democracy, a feature of the country over the centuries, it is solving its problems through democratic means and processes. The two decades, since the attainment of independence, have been an exciting phase. This period has brought forth the biggest functioning modern democracy in the world. The enormous population on the vast sub-continent has, within two decades, become attuned to the democratic way of life. They have passed through four peaceful general elections, each time electing over 500 members of federal parliament and about 3500 members of assemblies of states. Social democracy has got embedded into the vitals of the country. Expression is free. Freedom of thought is a reality. Press is remarkably outspoken and vigorous. Expression of dissent and dissatisfaction is unhampered.

Illiteracy was previously rampant. Literacy is sweeping in fast. There are now 70 million children in schools. In another ten years there will be more children in schools than the entire population of Europe. The constitution provides for free and compulsory education. Higher and technical education has developed apace. There are 75 universities. 75000 engineers and technologists are turned out every year by the technological institutions. A growing mass of 350,000 science graduates and 150,000 engineers has already emerged. In the last 15 years, 32 million jobs have been created. Many more jobs will of course need to be continuously created for meeting the needs of the mounting work force.

Infra-structure, to hold the massive structure of development, has been built extensively in all fields, agriculture, irrigation, electricity, transport, communications, mining, industry. With the expansion of this network of infrastructure the country is poised for faster development and progress. Development over the last two decades makes a fascinating saga of achievements.

Agriculture, the mainstay of the population, has been expanded, improved and modernised. Enormous new areas have been sown and irrigated. Cropped area has increased from 275 million acres to 400 million acres. Gigantic dams, some among the world's largest, have been built. Reservoirs, irrigation channels and canals have been constructed. New hybrid strains and improved seeds have been evolved. Fertilizers are being produced and are in great demand. Pesticides are reducing crop wastage. Processes of mechanism and modernisation have been introduced. The results have been very heartening. Food production has doubled in the last 15 years, reaching 100 million tons. The country has now positive hope that it will be self-sufficient in food.

Electric power capacity, the muscle of modernisation, has increased seven times and is now about 15 million kilowatts. Practically one of every ten, out of the 570,000 villages, has been electrified. Ten years ago only one in 1,000 villages had this facility. Railway network now covers 60,000 kilometres, including 3,000 kms of electrified stretches and 20,000 kms under diesel traction. Railways carry 2250 million passengers a year. Shipping capacity has increased to two million gross tonnage. It was insignificant two decades ago. Airlines within the country carry 1.5 million passengers. Telecommunications network covers the entire land. The country is producing more than six million tonnes of crude oil. Eight refineries with capacity of million tonnes have already been set up. Off-shore oil explorations are in progress.

The industrial base has expanded remarkably. Basic industries, machine-making industries and consumer goods industries have all

grown. Steel production has multiplied, from one million tonnes a few years ago to about seven million tonnes. Iron ore output has increased from 3 million tonnes to 26 million tonnes. Engineering industries, electrical industries, chemical plants, petrochemical complexes, plastics, textiles, cement, paper, sugar, pharmaceuticals, machine tools, heavy engineering machines, all these have recorded impressive growth. There is hardly anything from pin to automobile to locomotive to ship to some airplanes, which is not now manufactured in India. Modernisation and sophistication are increasingly in evidence in all fields of industry. Great stress is being laid by industry on quality production.

Till a few years ago the country only exported primary commodities and certain traditional products like spices, tea, textiles, jute etc. It is now exporting nearly 3,000 different products, to markets all the world over. Its exports now include new and sophisticated products of metals, engineering, chemicals, synthetics, plastics. It is seeking to export isotopes generated by atomic power.

While participating in the modernisation process the country has maintained the heritage of the past. Cultural aspects of development have been stimulated and strengthened. In arts the country is passing through a virtual renaissance. The maintenance and development of the skills of handicraftsmen, for producing articles of exquisite beauty, are encouraged.

Past traditions, culture and values co-exist with the problems of the present and aspirations of the future. The handicraftsmen and handloom operators co-exist with the new scientists and engineers and technologists. In industry private initiative co-exists with the state sector. The bullock lies near the tractor. The cart is within sight of the jet.

Such is India. Endowed with bountiful nature. Thronged by multitudes. Living with the past. Tackling the present. Eager for the future.




India lives simultaneously in many centuries. Living in the present, building for the future, it derives inspiration from the past. The picture recaptures the moment of dance performance as an

offering to the Trimurthi, the Trinity of Gods, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, respectively, the Creator, Protector and Destroyer, in the caves off Bombay.



Sages and philosophers of India have for centuries searched the depths of the mind and mysteries of the universe. Religious belief and philosophy merged into each other. Manifestations of gods and goddesses, amidst their attributes, inspire exquisite craftsmanship in different forms and materials.



India is a veritable kaleidoscope of colours, costumes and creeds. It lives simultaneously in many centuries. Past and present co-exist in it with the future.

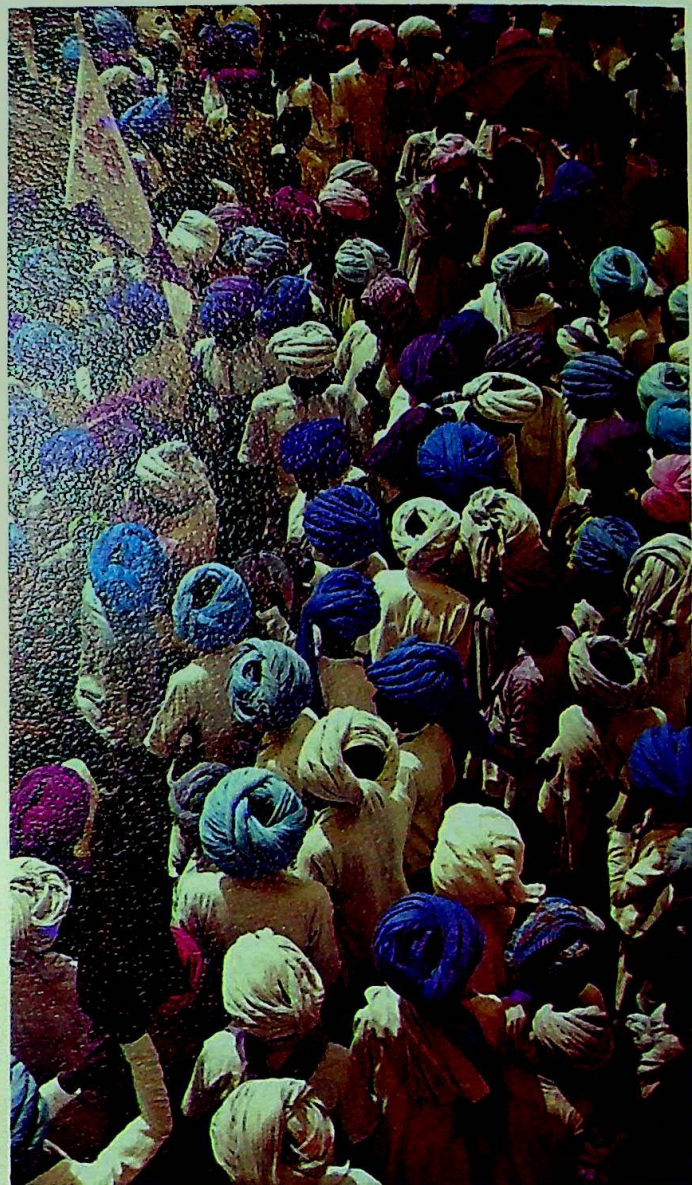
Over the length and breadth of the sub-continent physiognomy changes, dress changes, food varies and so do languages and dialects. There is yet a basic unity amidst the diversity.

The country extends 3,000 kms from north to south and about same distance from east to west. From Himalayan mountains capped with eternal snow in the north to fertile plains to raised plateau of the south, and backwaters of the surrounding seas, it is blessed with nature's grandeur, bounties and resources. Its climate varies from alpine of the mountains to temperate of foothills and plains, to blazing heat of desert, to heavy downpours of monsoon. 530 million people live on this land. It is an enormous number. They are the intermixture of those who originally inhabited it ages ago and those who came in successive invading waves in the past centuries from the north-west, north-east and the western sea-coast and who were adopted and assimilated by the country.

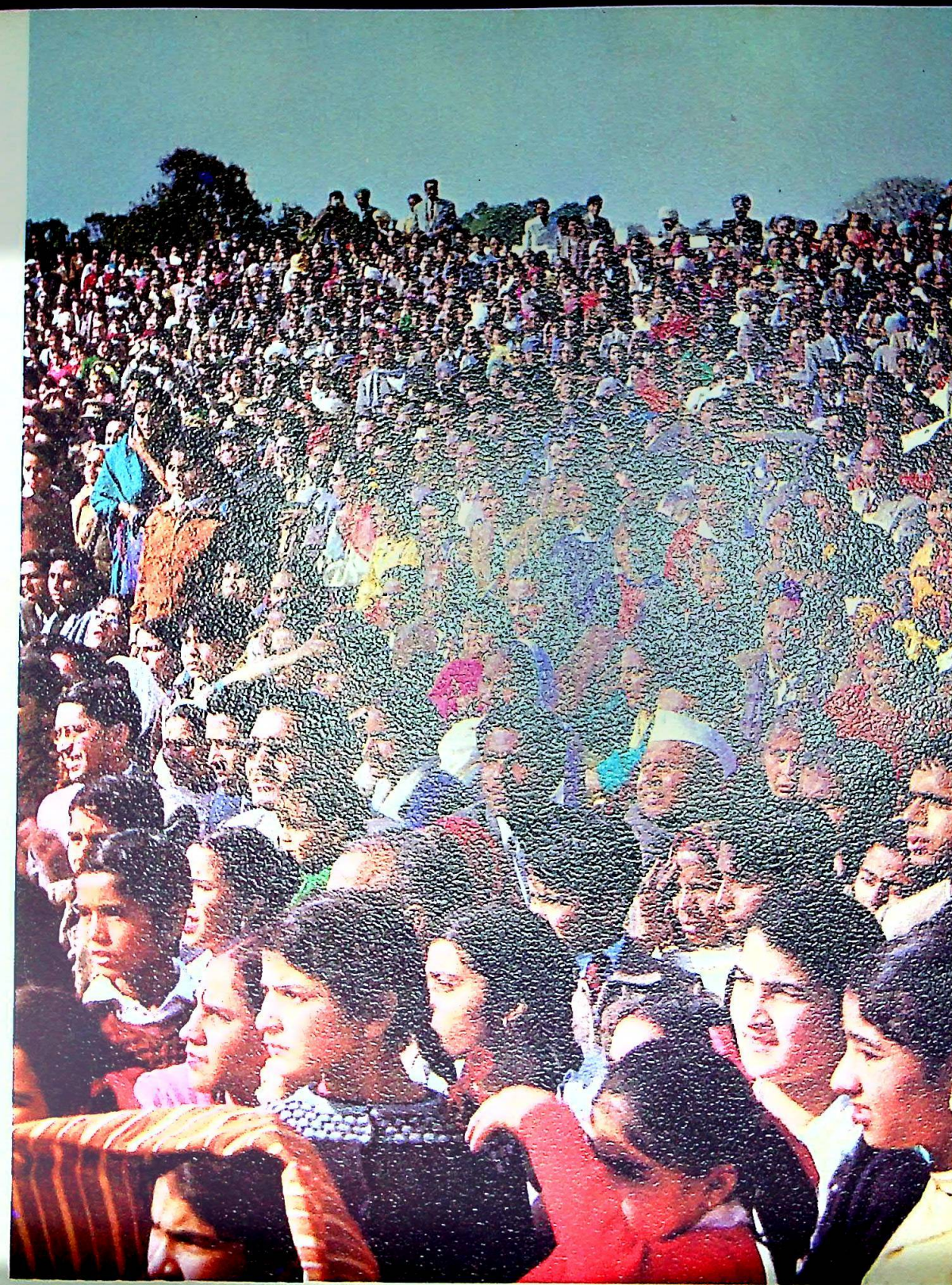




Fertile plains of India have for centuries induced population growth and attracted invading hordes which were assimilated by the land. Among the population there are strains of Aryans, Kushans, Mongolian Ahoms, Phoenicians, Parthians, Greeks, Alexandrians,



Romans, Persians and Moghuls, who came in immigrant waves from north-west and north-east mountain passes and western coast. The population now is 530 milion, scattered over the sub-continent



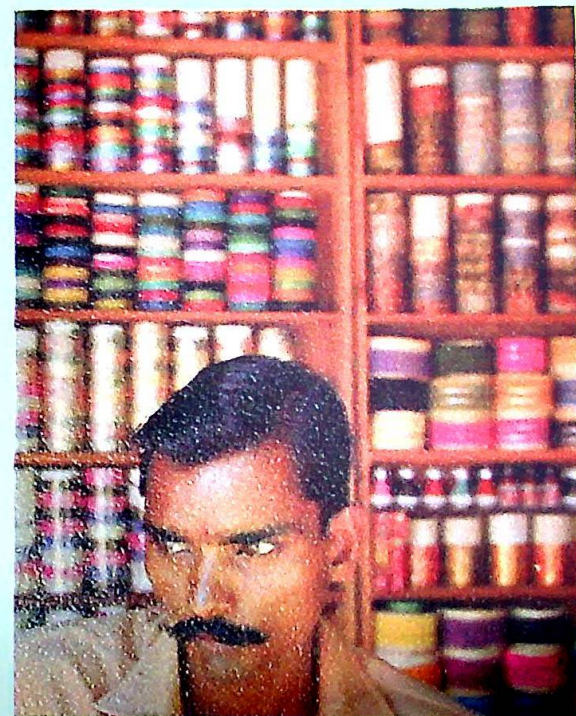
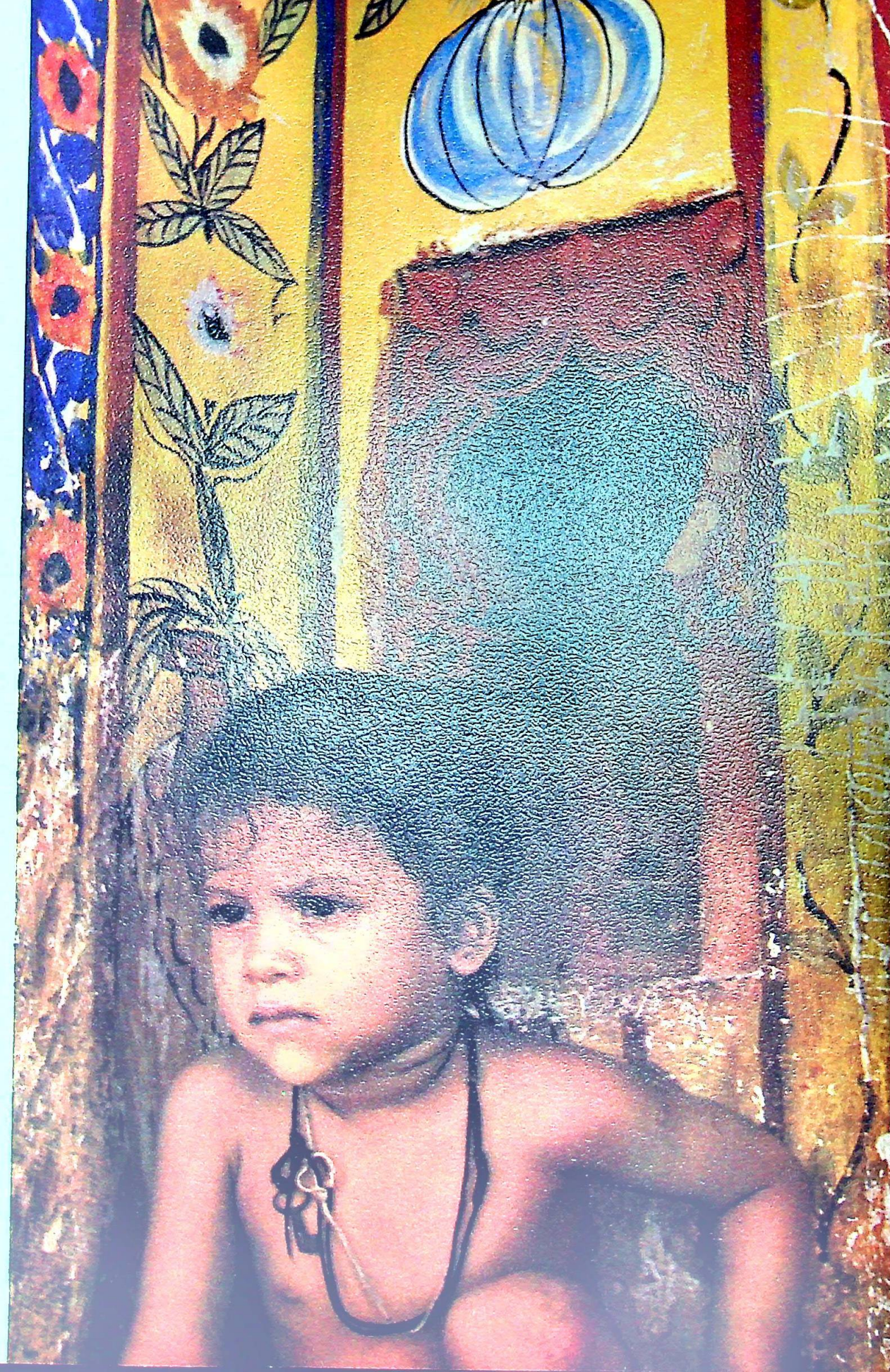
which is the second largest country of the world, with area of 326 million sq. km, 3,200 km from north to south and almost 3,000 km from east to west.

Crowds in different parts of India have their own uniqueness, in-

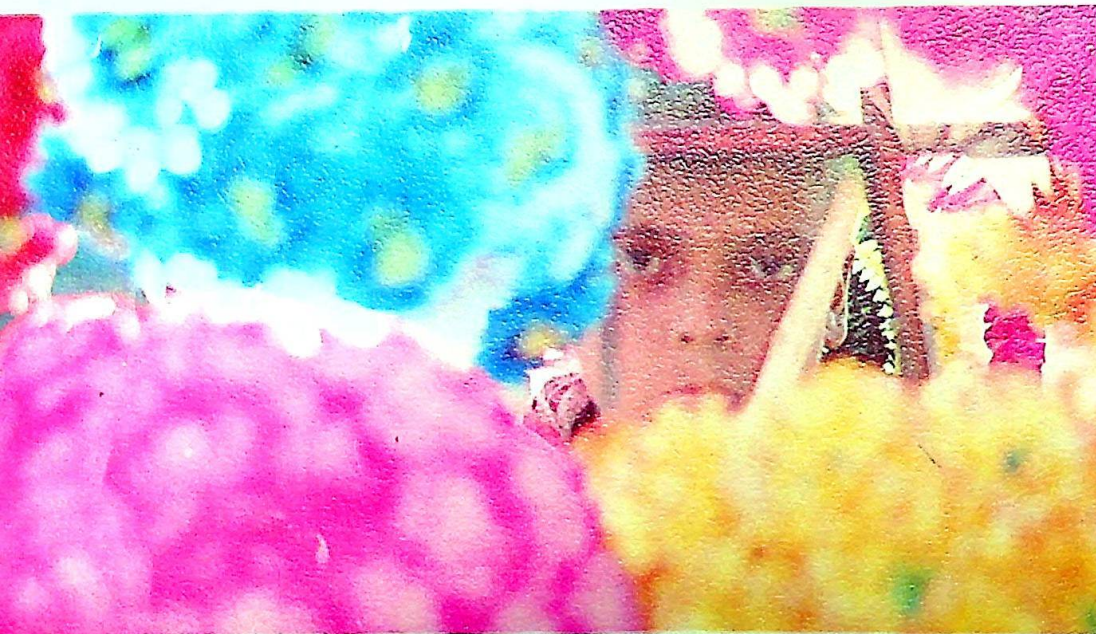
dividuality and colour. Pictures on the left are of the colourful crowds of men and women of Rajasthan to the south-west of Delhi. The colour picture on right page is of the crowd at Delhi and the other picture is of a crowd at Calcutta.



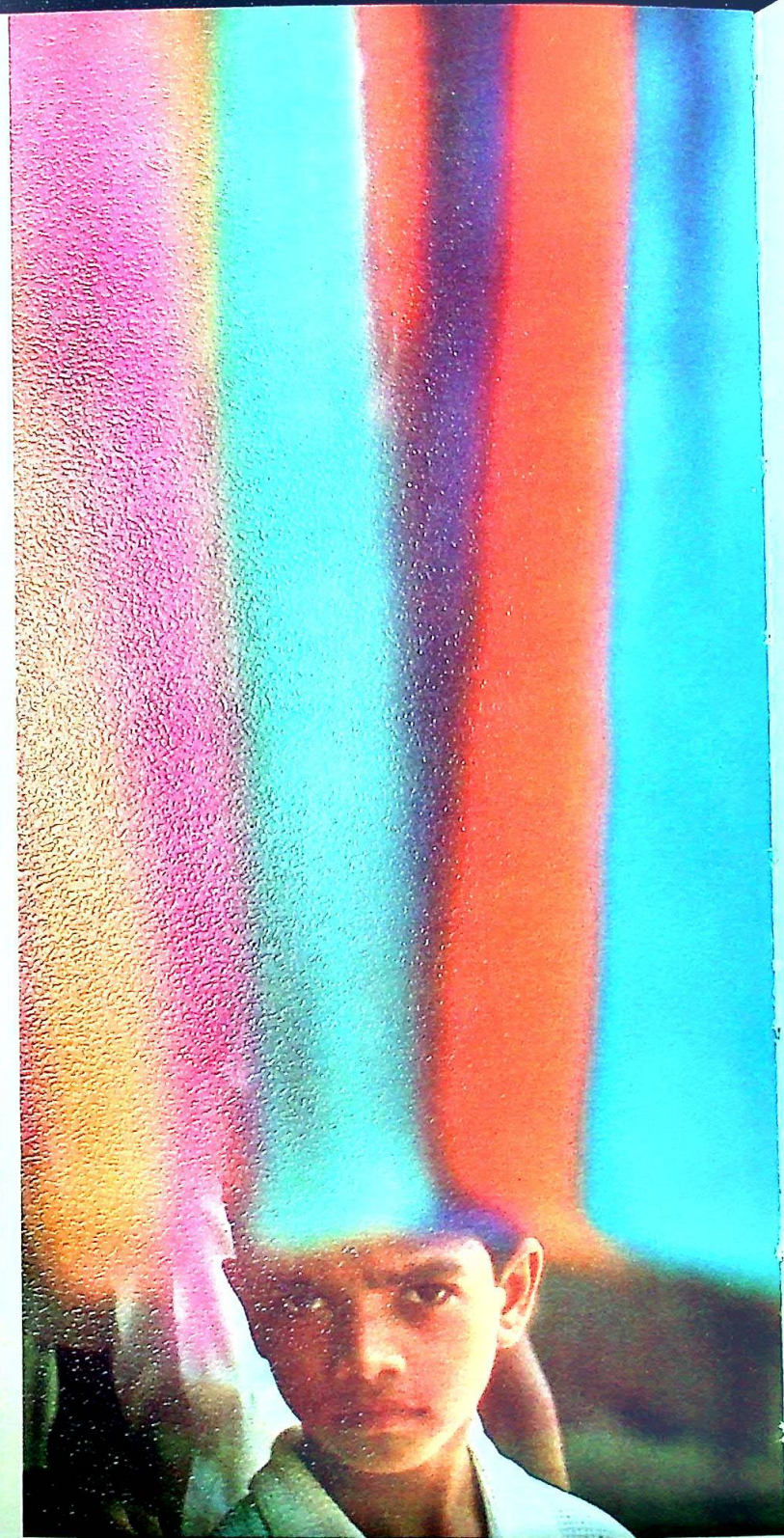
People of India have always been close to nature, to the sources of life. From high mountains in the north to the surrounding seas, the land is gifted with all the bounties which nature can bestow, the scenes and the seasons, the flora and the fauna. Religion and philosophy have drawn inspiration from these gifts of nature. The picture is of people on the beach at Madras in the morning sun.



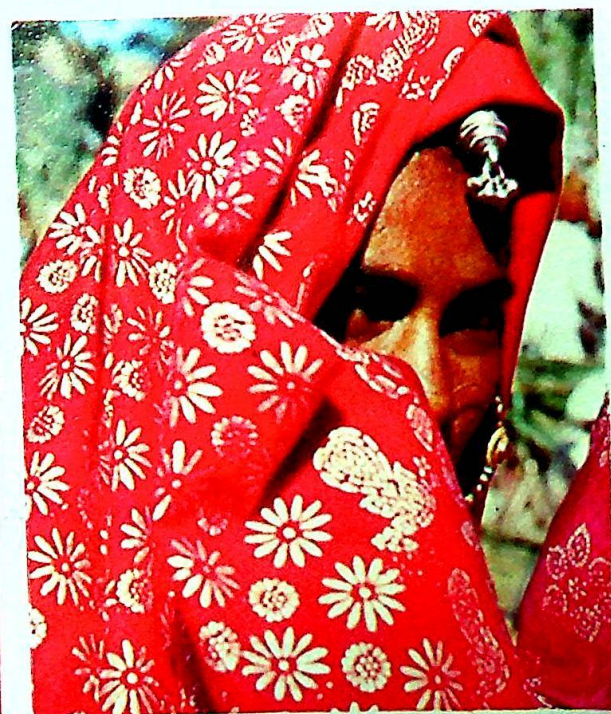
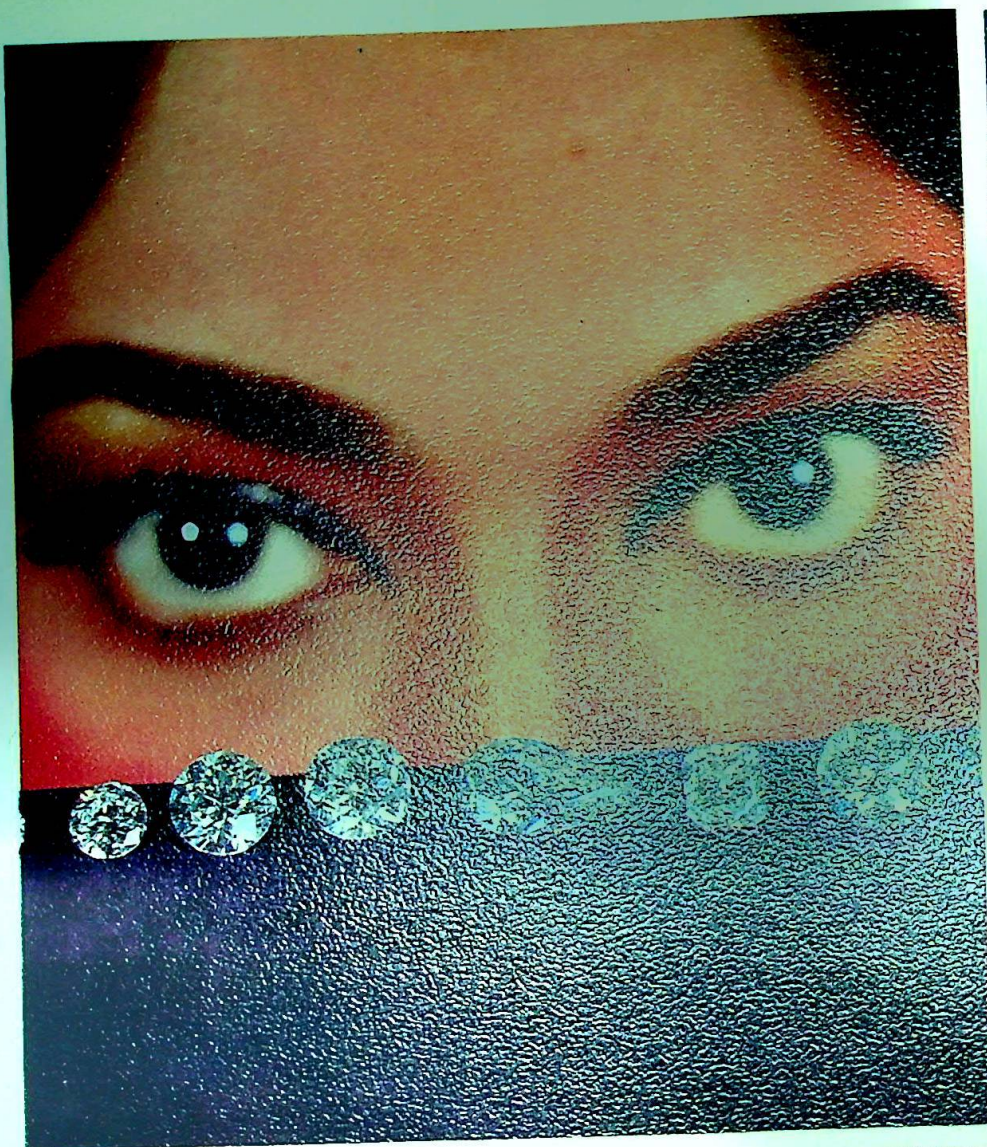
In seeing the crowds, particularly in a large country, one is apt to forget the individuals that make the crowds, each possessing a distinct personality, feelings, urges, amalgam of demands and requirements. It is the welfare of the masses, and of the individuals that compose the masses, which has been assumed as an obligation by the country and which it is seeking to fulfil through the democratic processes of planned social and economic development.



Children are common to the family of man, be they in any country. They are the muscle of tomorrow. They look upon the horizon of tomorrow with anticipation mixed with apprehension. It is to their future that the energies of the nation are bent.



Orient has always held out its mysteries and grace and enchantment. The processes of economic and social development inevitably pull the veil from the charm, but one can only hope that material progress will not brush away the social graces and traditional values.



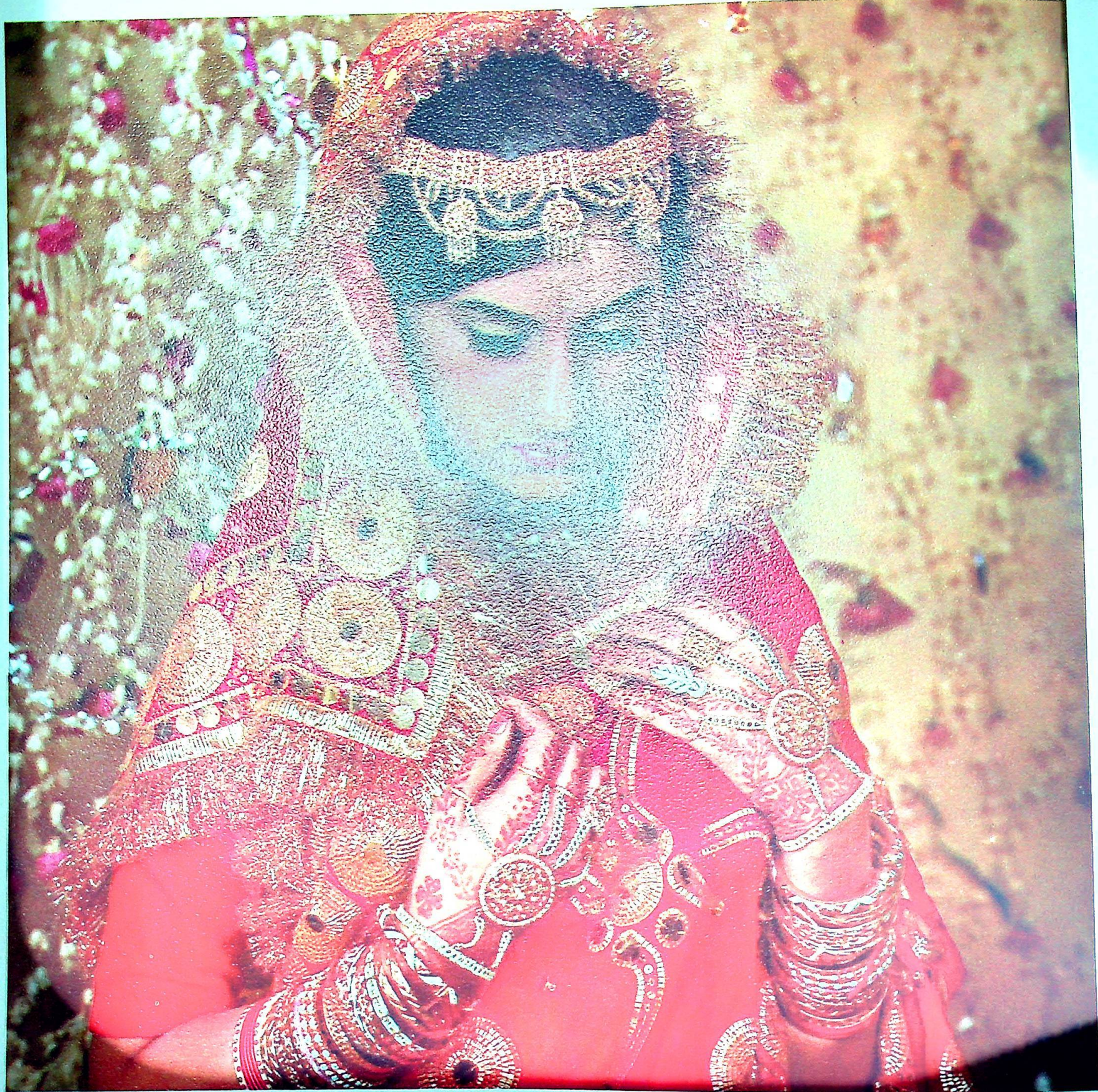


Women in India work side by side with men in every field—economic, industrial, social, political, educational, technological. They build, shoulder to shoulder with the men, a new India. They have shed

centuries old seclusion, forced on them during the waves of invasions from across the frontiers, and have emerged to the fore of every activity.



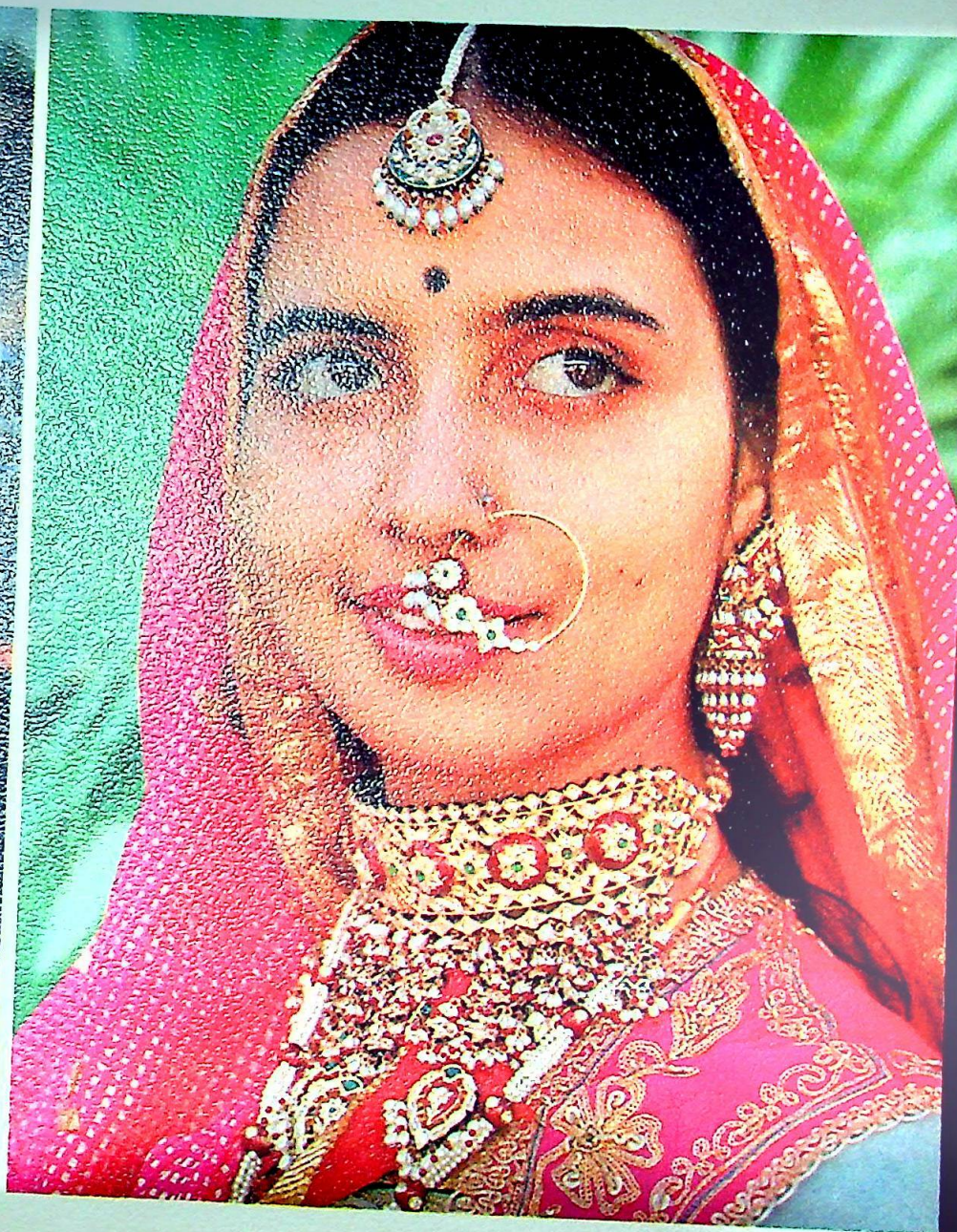
Younger generation in India, as everywhere else, pulsates with new urges and looks to new horizons of human endeavour. They are not always willing to accept things as they are. They wish to mould circumstances, environments and events according to their conception. Yet, in India they are prepared, perhaps more than in most other lands, to weigh in the scales the traditions and old cultural values for retaining the best from them.





COURTESY, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

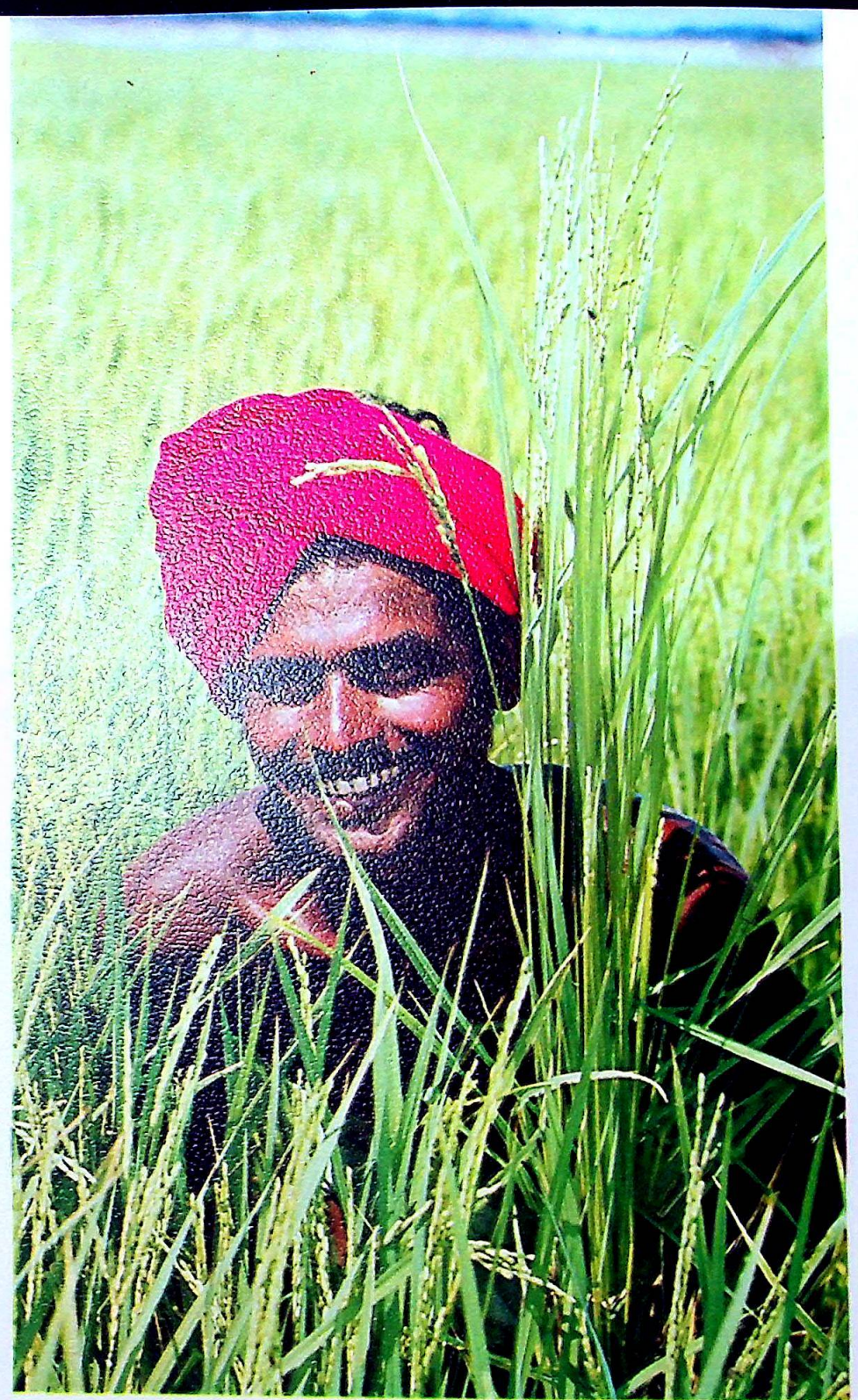
Brides in India have their own ethereal grace, charm and beauty. Over the centuries the customs, traditions, ceremonies connected with the marriage, as with so many other aspects of life, have remained practically unchanged. The nose ring, of gold or silver, which the village girls as well as town



girls in India have worn for ages, may not hold for long and may yield place to alternative adornment or may disappear, according as the circumstances of social and economic transformation necessitate the change, but one hopes that the accumulated graces of the centuries will endure.



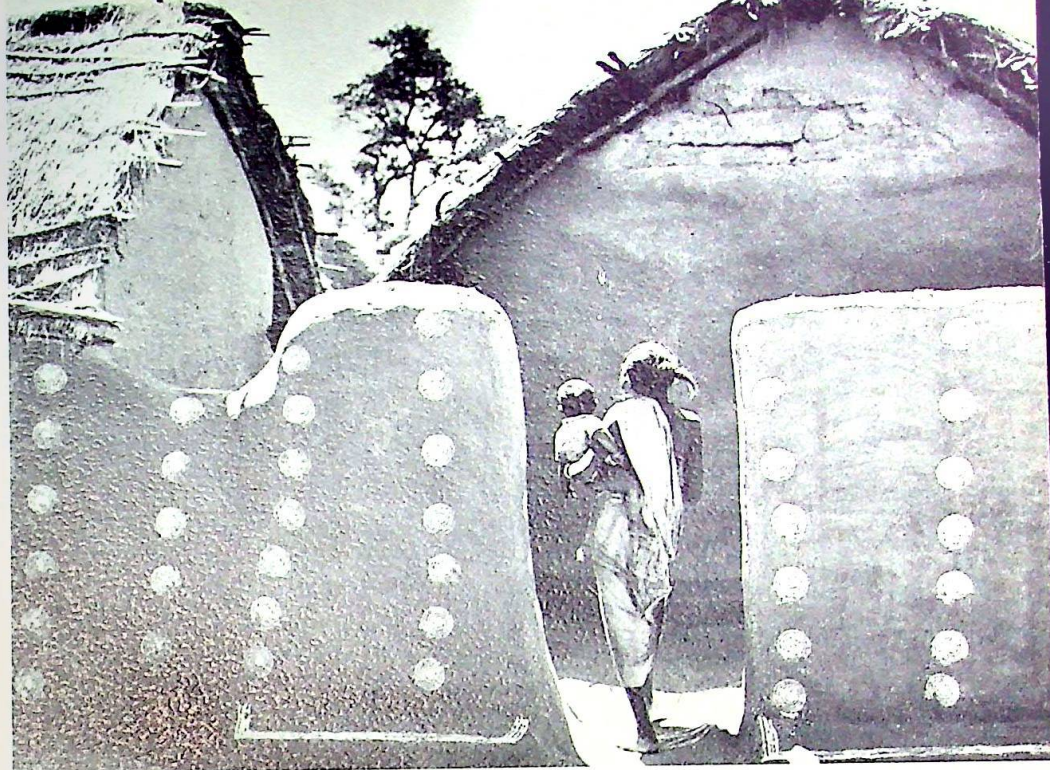
Peasantry of India constitutes its backbone. The country largely lives in its villages, 570,000 of them. In spite of fast and rapid strides made by industry, agriculture is still the mainstay. Progress in



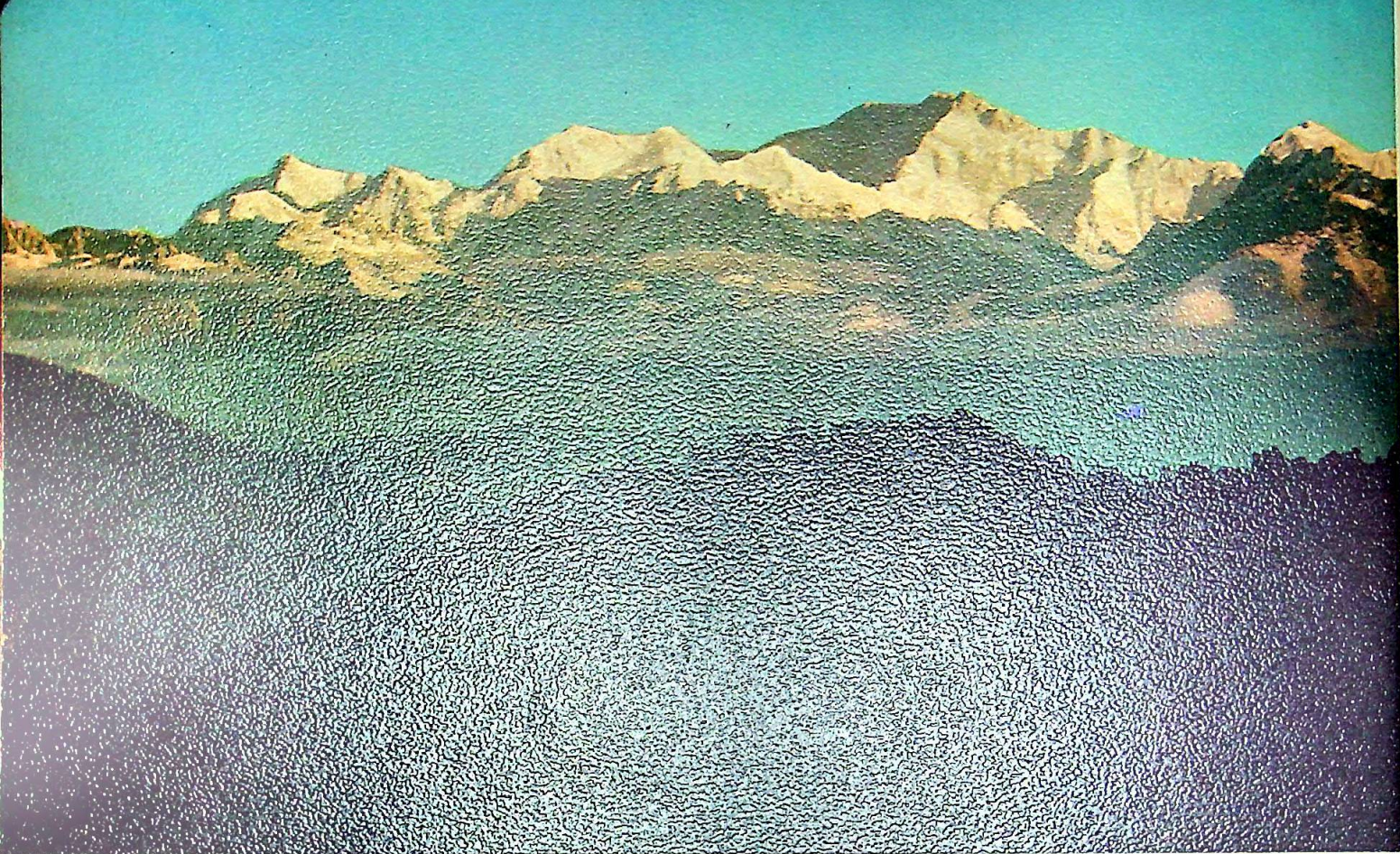
agriculture during the recent years, by improved and hybrid seeds, expanding use of fertilisers, larger availability of irrigation, has taken the country towards food self-sufficiency for its millions.



Villages in the country are in different phases of development. 60,000 of them have been electrified. But there are over 500,000 which have yet to benefit from electrification. Tens of thousands of these are yet far away even from any roads and have no transport.



Thousands of them have yet to have schools and dispensaries. The problems are of vast magnitude, but the pattern and pace of development of last two decades hold forth hope for their marching along in the modern era before long.



COURTESY, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE



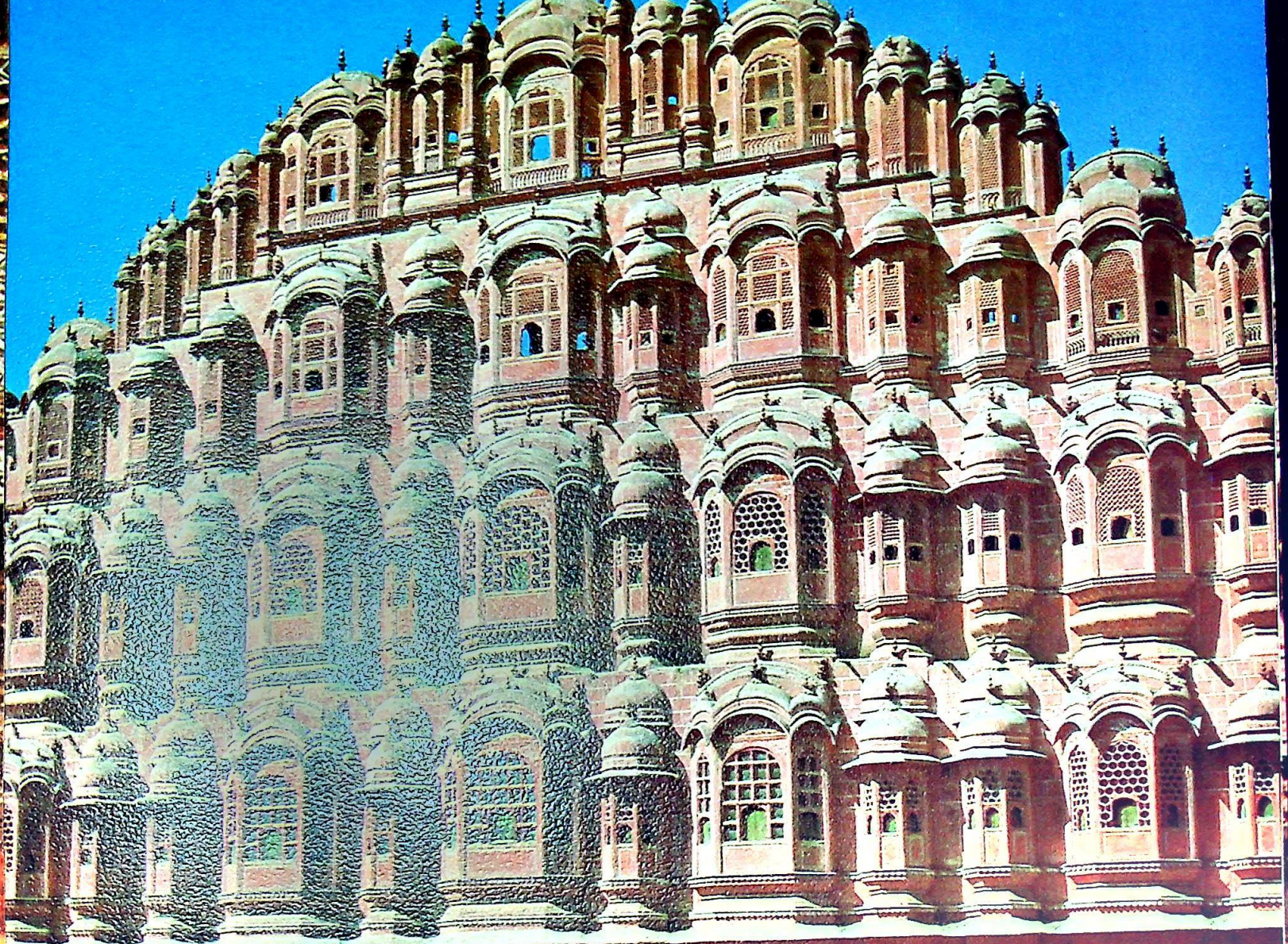
From the snowy landscapes of the Himalayas to Cape Comorin jutting out to the sea in the south, and from the east to west, the land abounds with masterpieces of nature and panorama of beauty spots, ranging in climate from alpine of the mountains to tropical and sub-tropical up to the oceans, and yielding a variety of seasons interwoven amidst the climates. The above pictures show the sunrise on Himalayan mountains in the north-east, and the dawn at Kanyakumari, the southern-most tip of India.

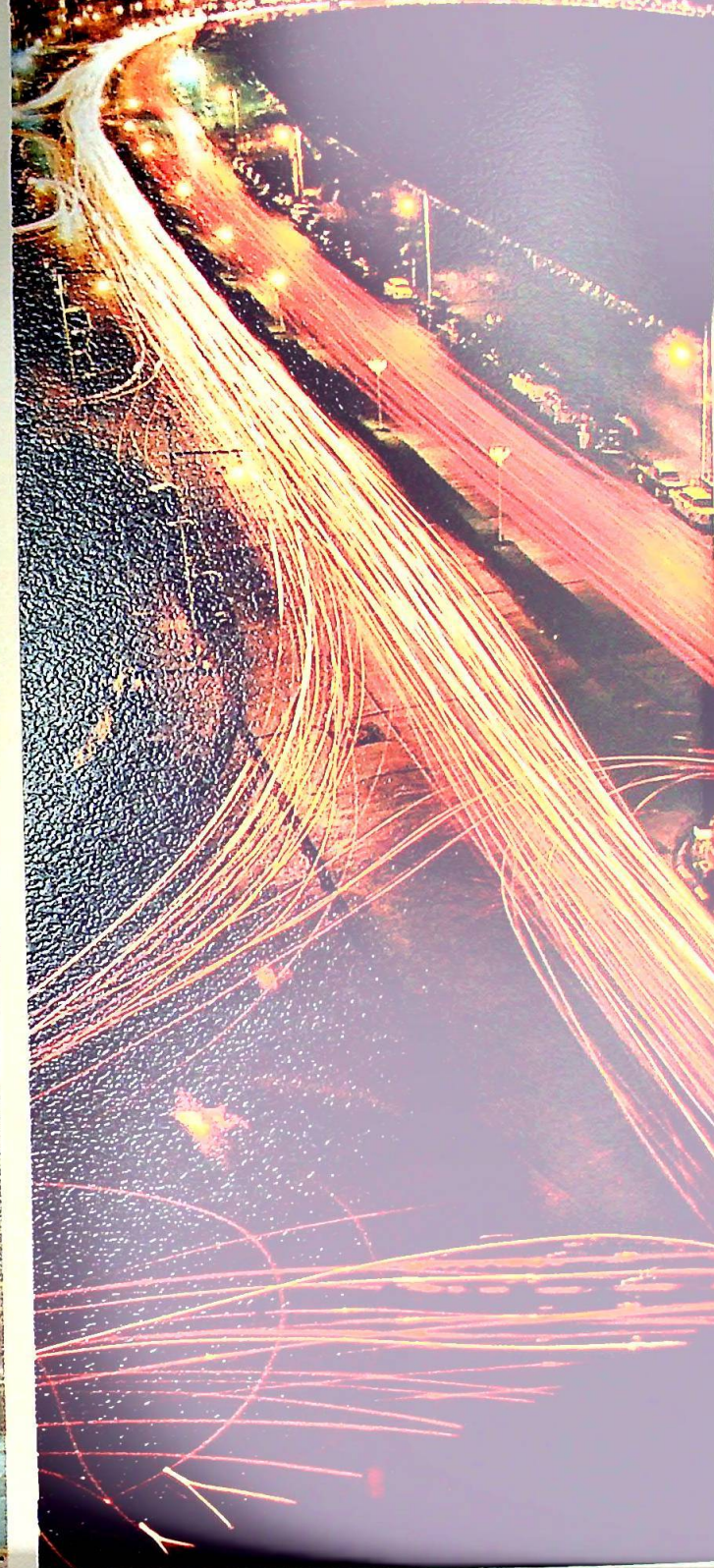
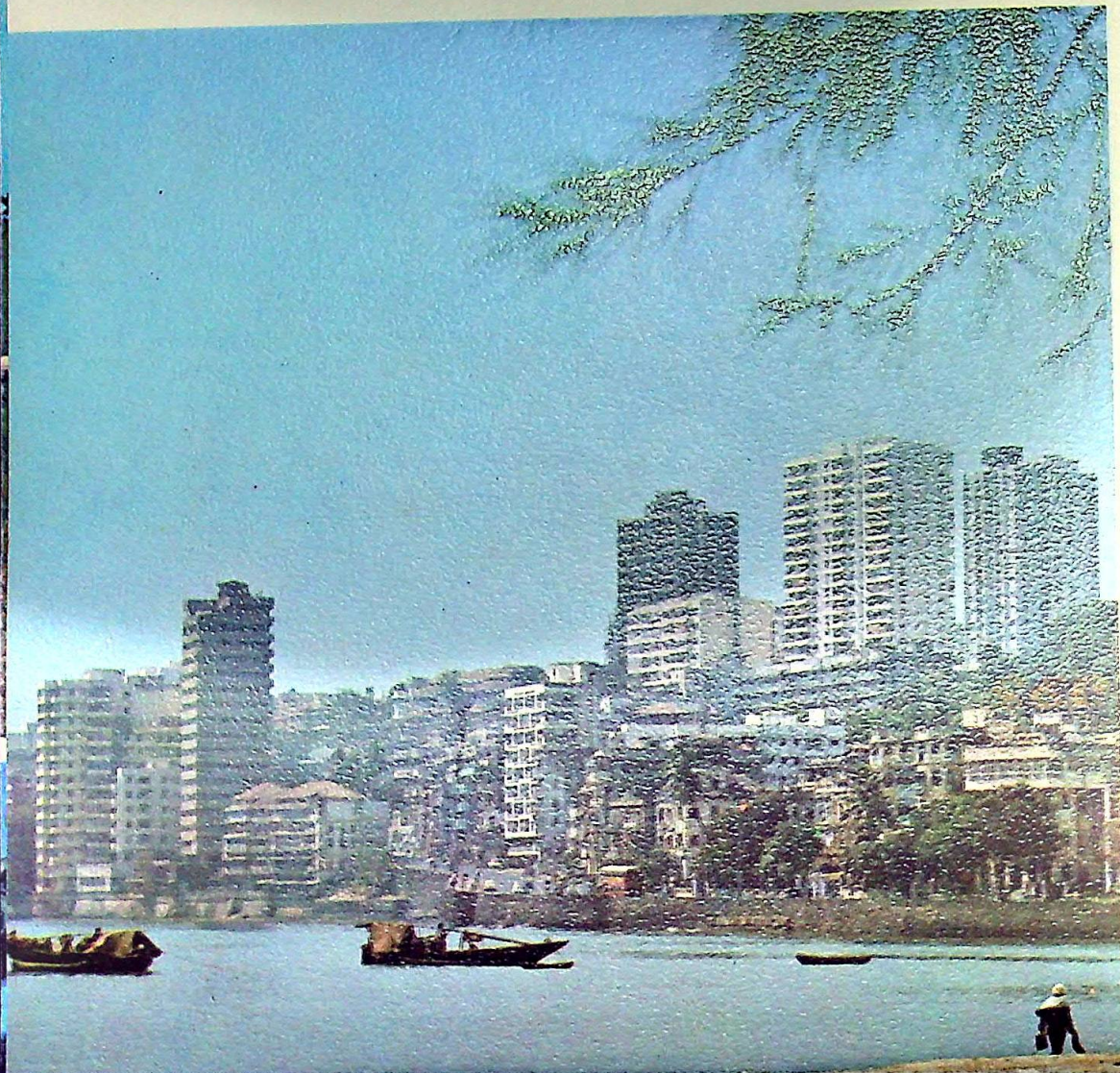


In the north of the country is the charming valley of Kashmir with its snow-capped mountains, meandering streams, picturesque lakes, enchanting gardens, beautiful scenery, luscious fruits and salubrious climate. The entire valley is a splendid tourist resort. Above is the view of sunset on Dal lake in Srinagar, capital of Kashmir State.



Serenity, beauty and peace mark the landscapes of broad plains of India and the backwaters near the surrounding seas. Far from the hustle and bustle of the cities the rural environs retain the charm which has been their characteristic throughout the ages.





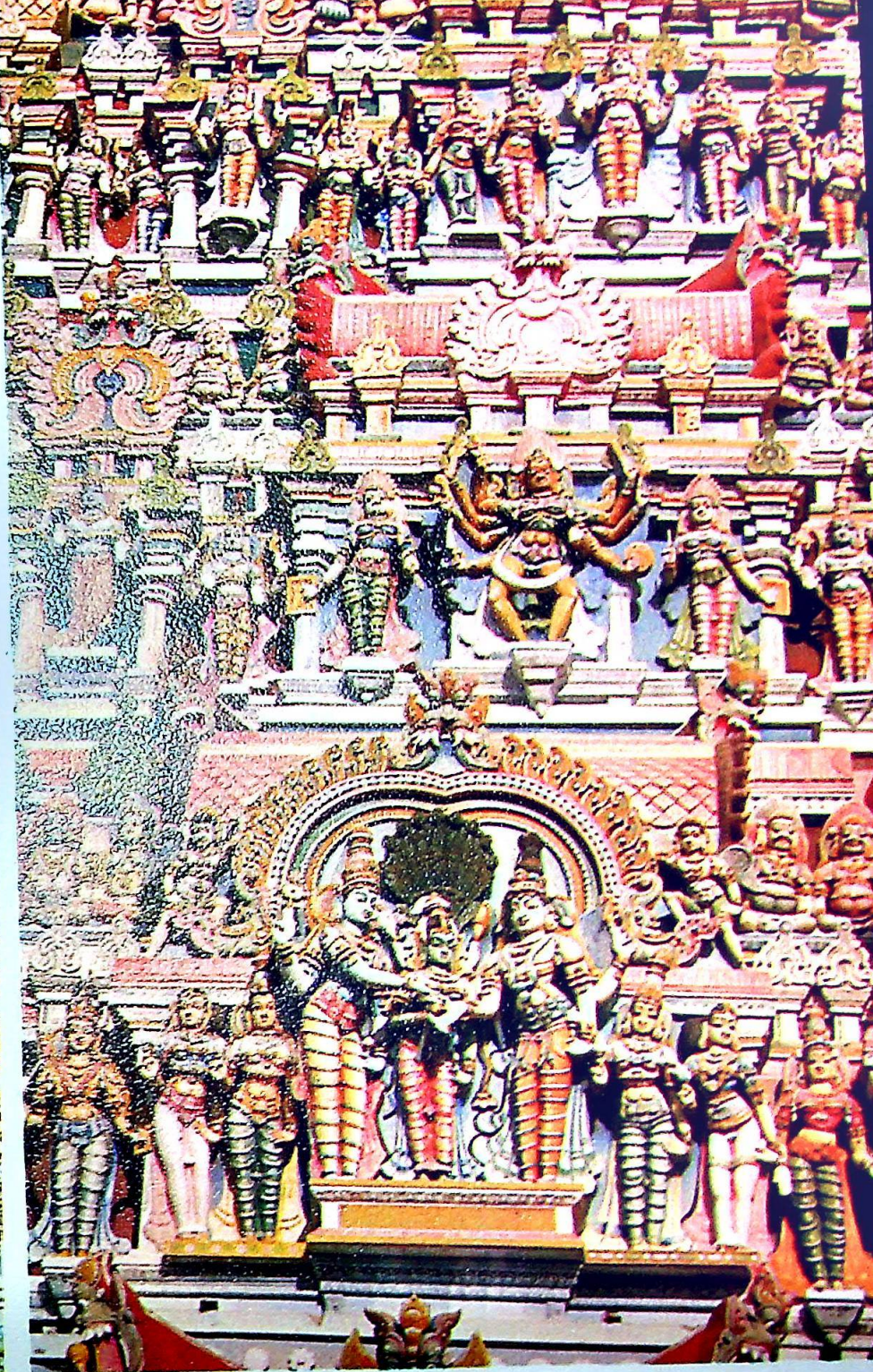
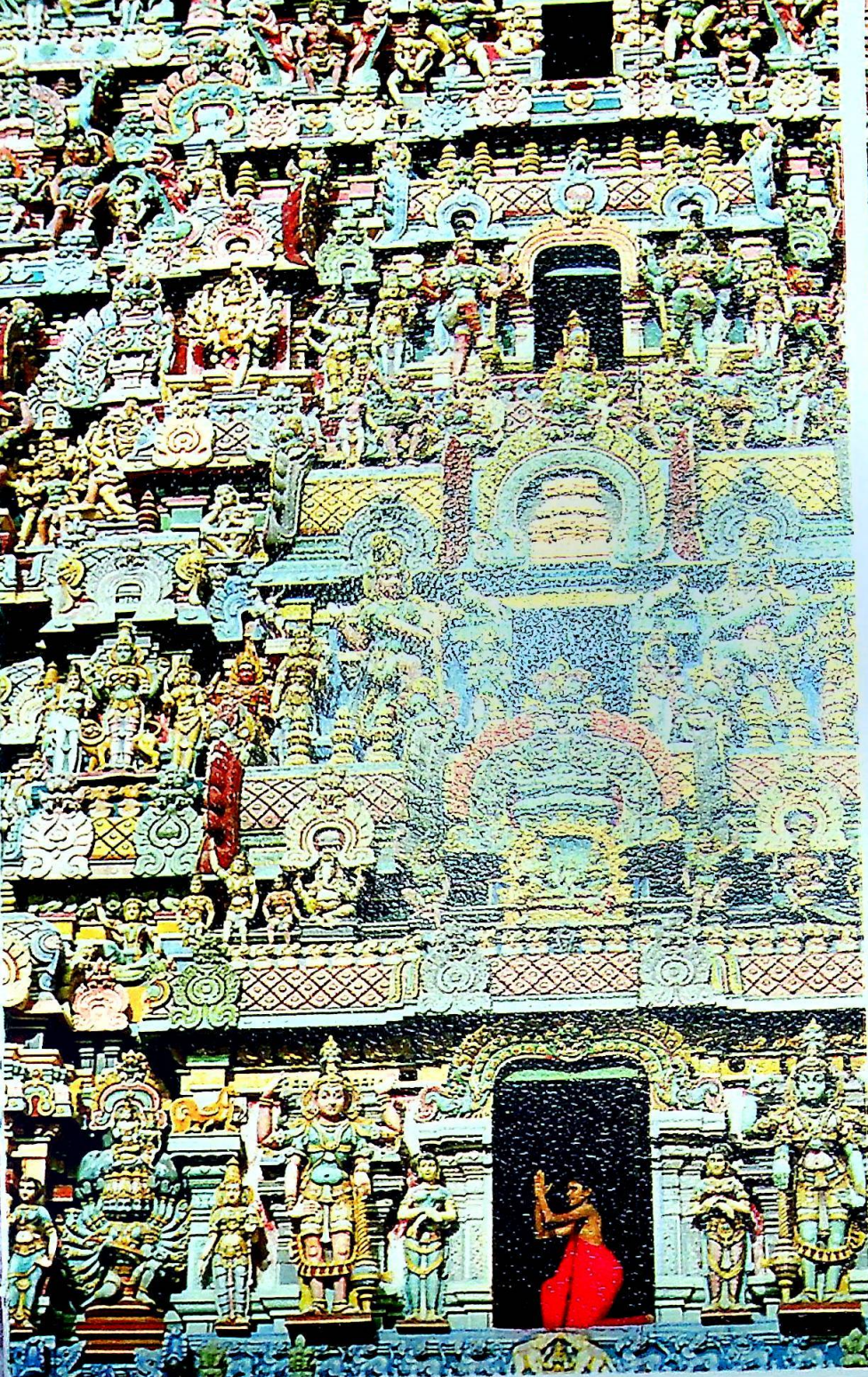
While the old subsists in India in its ancient palaces and forts and temples, the new and the modern is continuously emerging and changing the horizon of the landscape. Bombay, a city sprawling many miles on the west coast, is typical of contemporary India with its multi-storeyed buildings, factories, highways and network of transport systems.



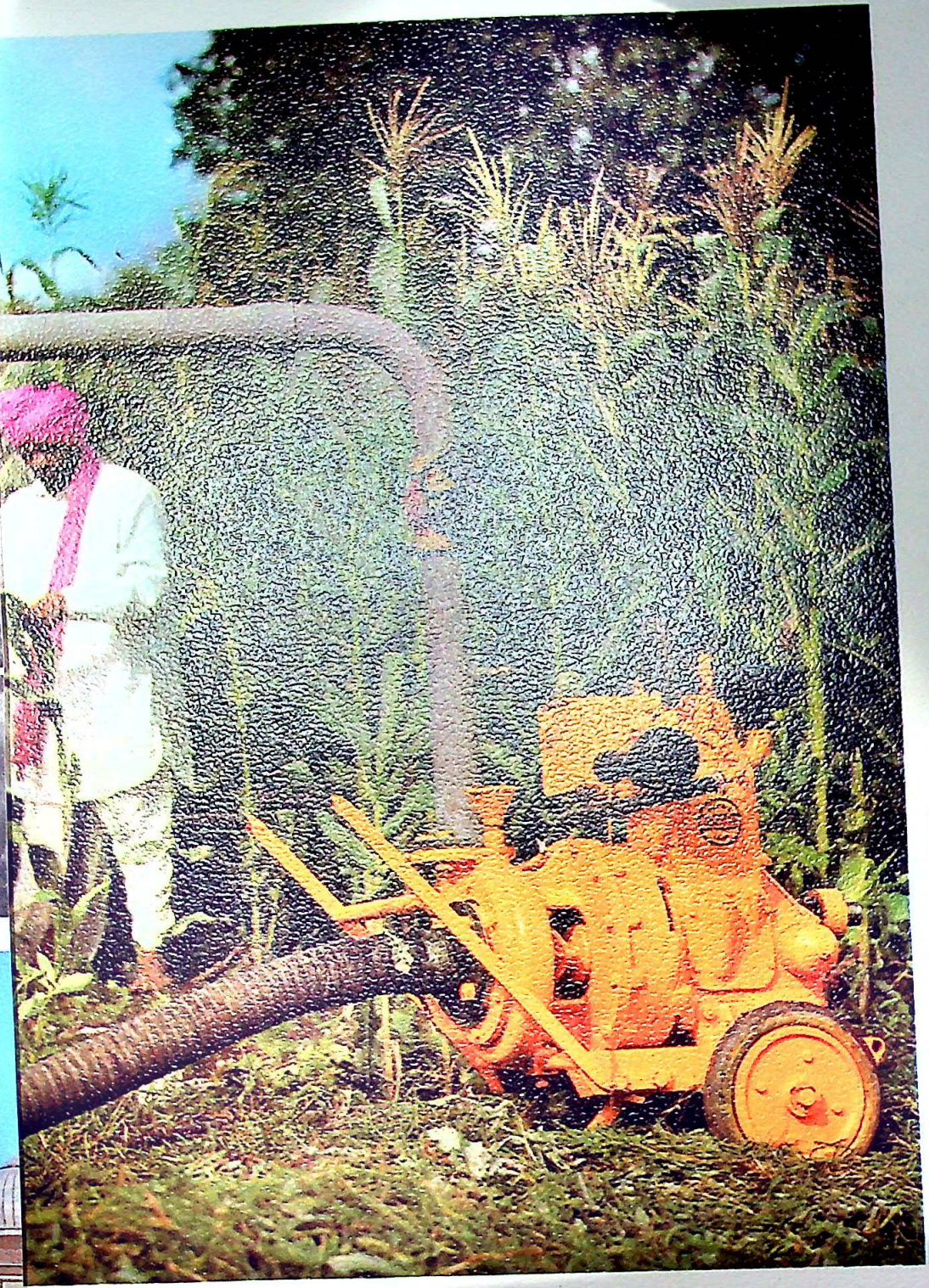
India has seen the birth of religions. It has also been the crucible for co-existence, refinement and emergence of religions, sects, creeds, castes, and systems of philosophy, thought and worship. Hinduism got its form and substance from India's sages and philosophers. It proliferated in its castes. Buddhism was born here and spread to the countries of Asia. Muslim religion came centuries ago with invasions from north-west. Zoroastrianism came to its west coast. Christianity came to it. These all got assimilated. Jainism emerged from within. Sikhism rose. All the religions co-exist. The country guarantees to everybody the freedom of thought and worship.

Inscribed and carved—scripturing and carving has been done on the temples, etc. The construction of a temple, by a person or community, has always been the centre of religious devotion and worship. The carved and inscribed temples in Madhya Pradesh and in the south of India are gloriously replete with colours.

India has seen the birth of religions. It has also seen the crucible for co-existence, refinement and emergence of religious sects, creeds, castes, and systems of philosophy, thought and worship. Hinduism got its form and substance from Indian sages and philosophers. It originated in its earliest. Buddhism, as born here and spread to the countries of Asia. Muslim religion came some time ago with invasion from north-west. Christianity came to its west. Christianity came to its These all got assimilated. Islam emerged from within Sikhism itself. All religions co-exist. The country guarantees to everybody the freedom of thought and

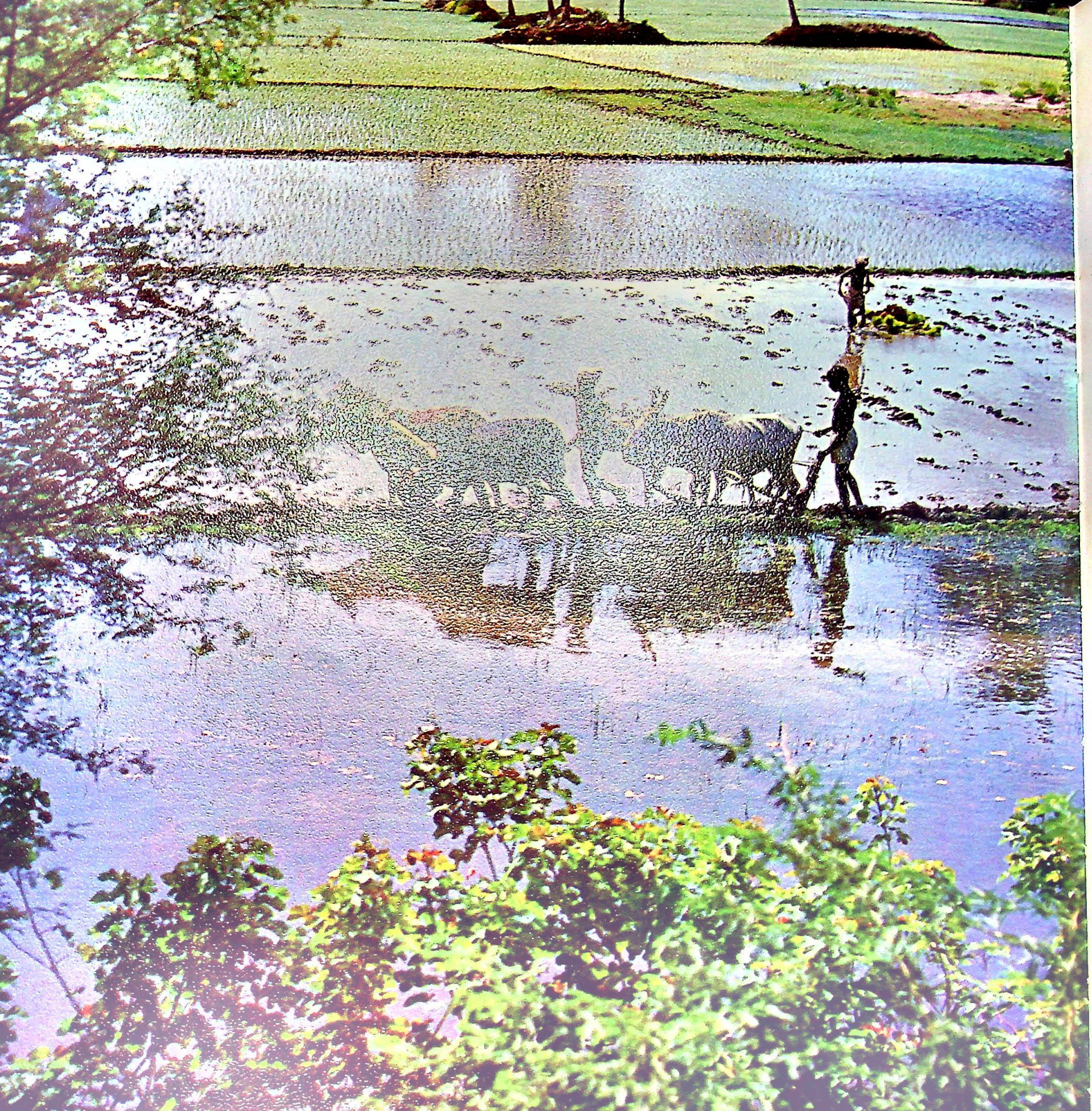


Beautiful and elaborate sculpturing and carving has been done on the temples, old and new. Construction of a temple, by a person or a community, has always been the acme of religious devotion and contribution to posterity. The carvings on the temples in Madras and Madurai in the south of India are gloriously replete with colours.



attention has been paid by the country during the last few years to expand and diversify agricultural production and to increase the productivity of land. The message of progressive farming, higher yielding hybrid varieties of seeds and the requirement of fertilisers has reached deep into the villages and the farmers have taken to

them with full response. Dams, reservoirs, irrigation channels, canals and wells have expanded the irrigation facilities. Food production has doubled over the last 15 years. The country hopes to attain self-sufficiency in food and to shake off dependence on imports from abroad.

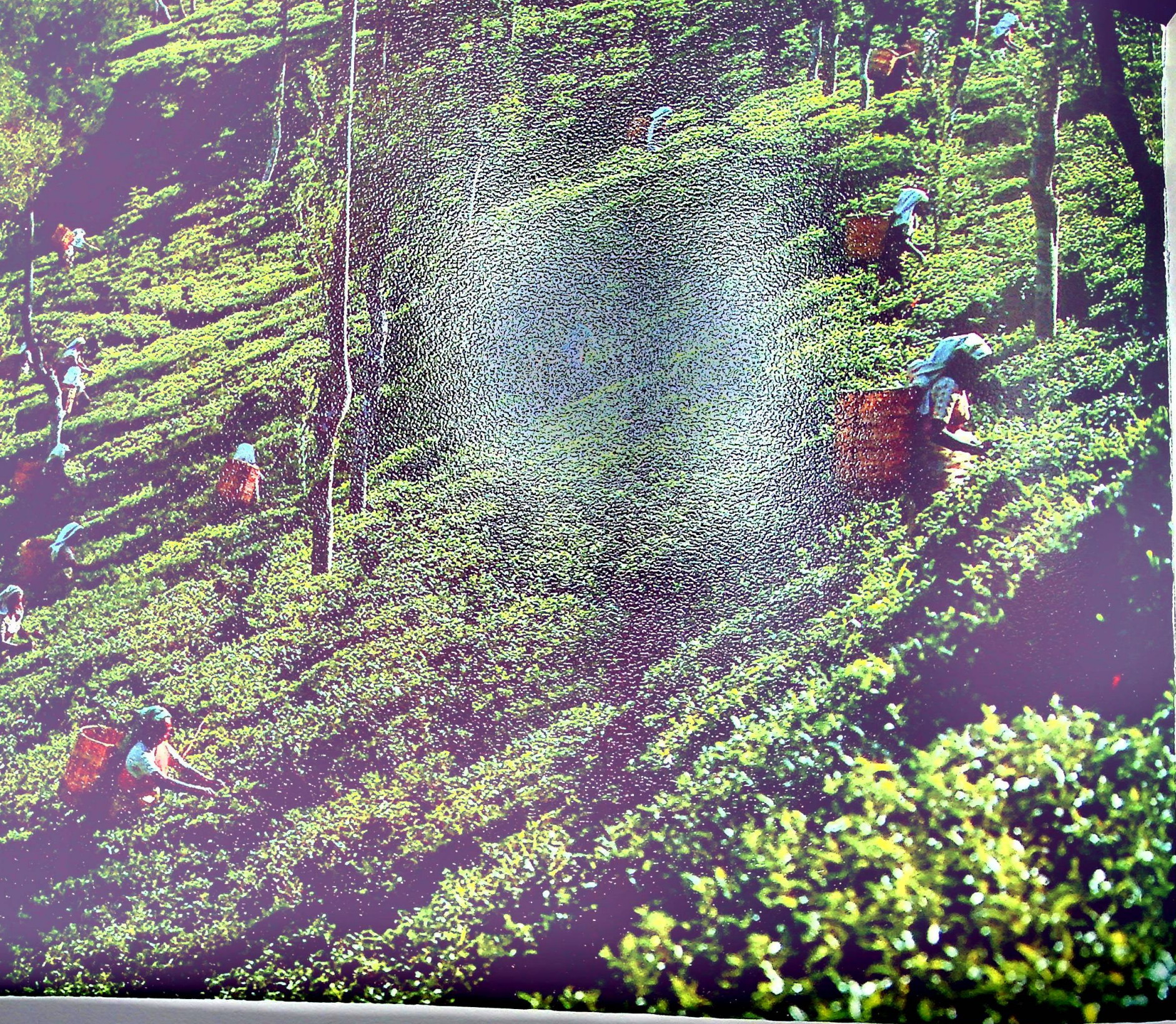




Much like previous ages, plough with bullocks is yet very much in evidence in the fields of India. Transformation, however, is also abundantly in evidence. The farmer has started getting acquainted with technological advances in agriculture, better farming methods,

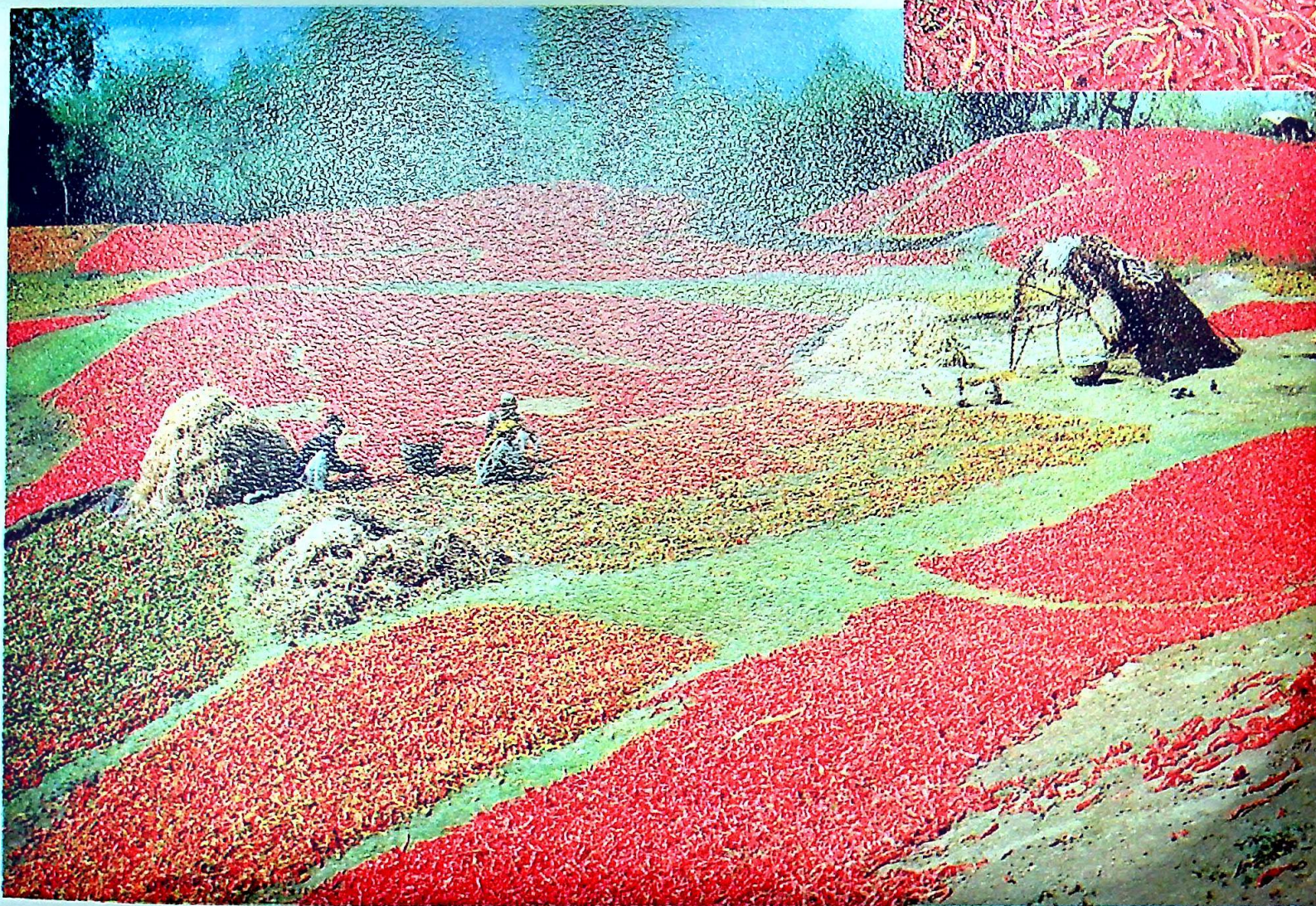
higher yielding seeds, use of fertilisers, rotation of crops. The plough has started being replaced in some parts of the country by the tractor and power driven tiller. Facilities of canal irrigation and well irrigation are increasingly becoming available to the farmer.





India has previously been an exporter mainly of certain primary, traditional, agriculture based products including tea, coffee, spices, jute goods, textiles. In the recent years, it has developed the capacity to produce and export a large number of new products in the nature

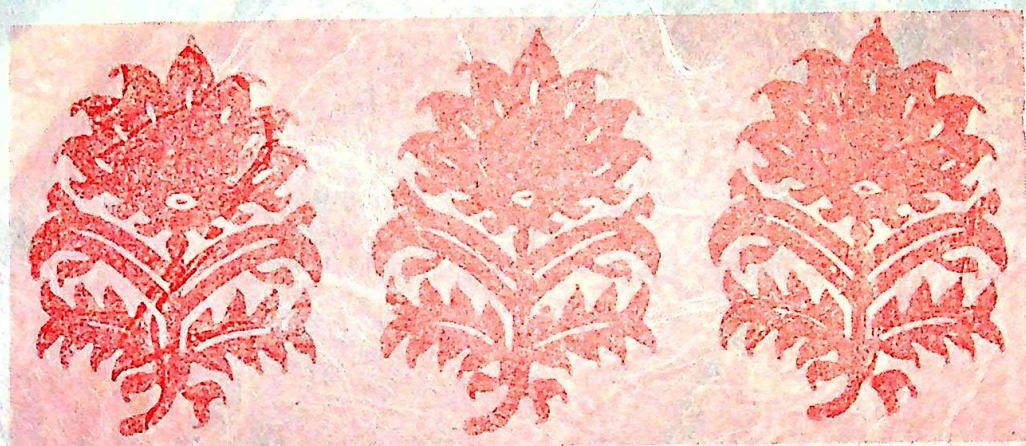
of engineering goods, chemicals, plastics, marine products, handicrafts etc. Above is the view of a tea garden of the type which are scattered over large areas of north-east, north-west and south India.



Traders came from Europe to India ages ago for buying its exotic spices as well as its fine muslins and exquisite works of art. Even today India is one of the largest producers and exporters of some fine spices including pepper, cardamom, chillies, turmeric etc. The spices are grown mostly in the south of the country but certain types are grown also in the north.



Customs, ceremonies and traditions in India have their origins in hoary past and constitute element of the culture inherited through the ages. Women decorate the threshold of homes for the visits of gods and guests. Tradition bespeaks of the great honour that households bestow on guests. On auspicious days and festivals the girls decorate their hands with graceful patterns drawn with powdered henna leaves.



People of India celebrate life in its varied aspects. Living in tune with nature and its seasons and moods, in the villages and towns, they herald with festivals the changes of seasons and commemorate religious events and occasions.

Festivals of the country are many and varied. DIWALI, the festival of lights, is celebrated throughout the country by placing lighted lamps outside every home and shrine. HOLI heralds the spring and is celebrated by dousing everybody with colours. MUHARRAM, celebrated by Muslims, is marked by decorated palanquins carried by devotees amidst chants of religious ecstasy. DUSSEHRA is celebrated with burning of huge effigies depicting forces of evil. Colour, pageantry and uniqueness mark all festivals of the country. For centuries they have been celebrated practically in the same manner as today.

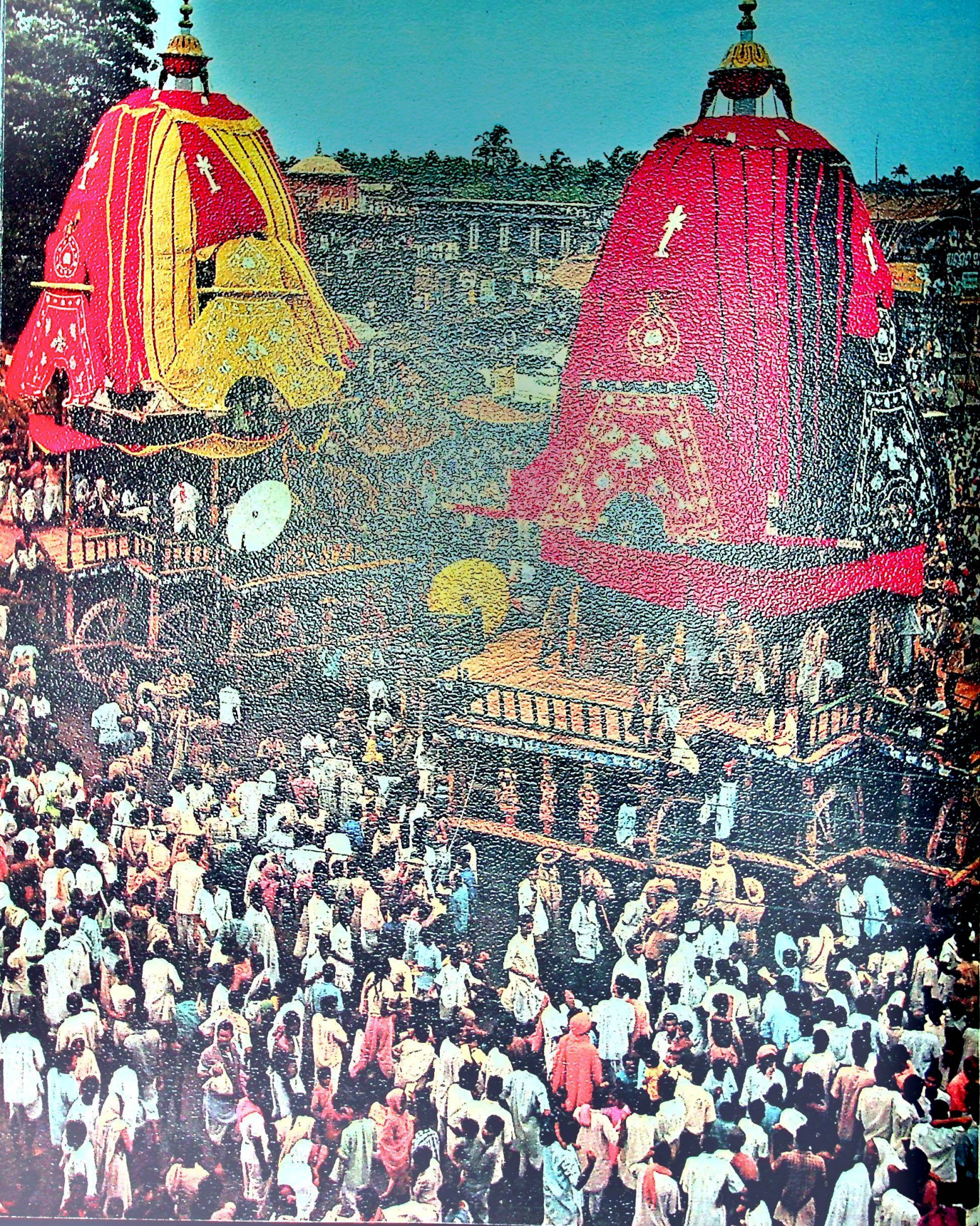
1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the scope of the problem. This involves identifying the area of the organization that is affected by the problem and the extent of the problem. For example, if the problem is a decrease in sales, the scope of the problem would be the sales department and the extent of the problem would be the decrease in sales.





Festivals in India are colourful commemorations of religious or historical events or celebrations of the change of seasons. Diwali, the festival of lights, is observed throughout the country in celebration of victory of the forces of good over the forces of evil in the epic Ramayana. On this night all households, buildings, shrines are lit with multitudes of lights, and the night resounds with sounds of crackers and fireworks. In every household the men, women and children invoke blessings of gods and goddesses for prosperity.





Colourful processions mark the celebration of a number of festivals in the country. Each festival has its own local flavour and distinctive characteristics. In the east the image of Goddess Durga, and in the west the images of God Ganesha, are taken out in processions for immersion in streams or the sea. In Puri, in the east, huge chariots of the gods are pulled by thousands of devotees amidst chantings and prayers.





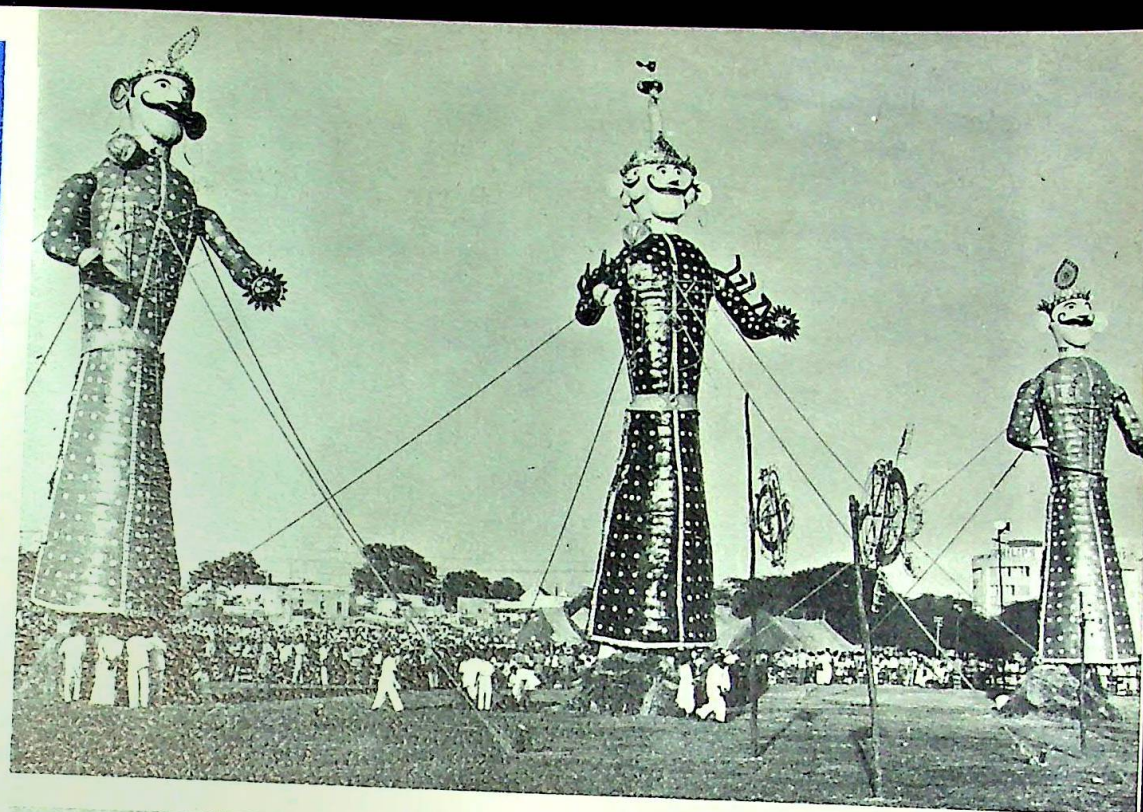
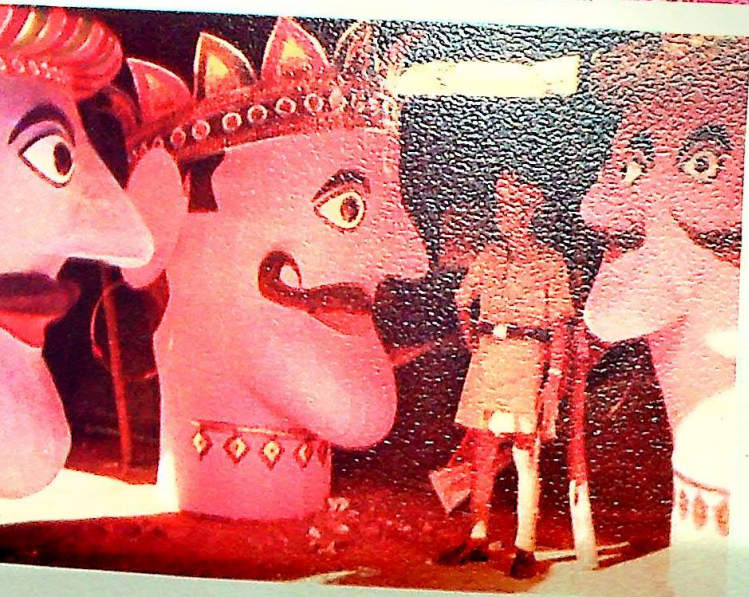
Enactments on the stage through the ages have been of events from the scriptures and epics which maintain a deep hold on the people, particularly in the rural areas. In the cities refined versions of these are presented with the inter-mixture of delicate grace of the classical dances.



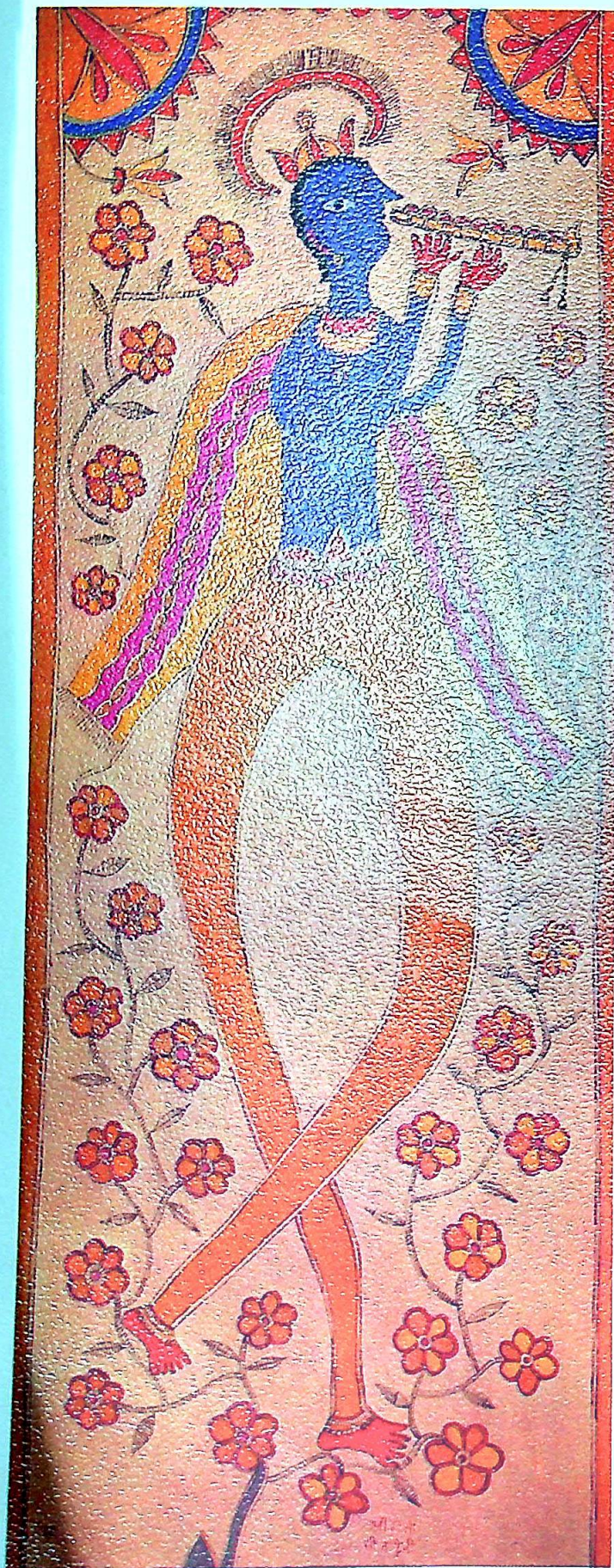
Festivals, dramas and dances are a part of life in India. Celebrations and enactments center round the gods and demons, the kings and the commoners, their sublimities and frailties. Colourful and ingenious masks often add to the liveliness of the celebrations.



One of the unique festivals observed in north India is that of Holi, which marks the joy and colour of spring. On this day everybody sprinkles and douses the neighbours, relatives and friends with colour powders and waters, giving them the hue of the rainbow and of the multitude of flowers that bloom in the season. Colour powders are in great demand in preparation for the Holi celebrations.



Dussehra is another great festival which for many centuries has been celebrated to mark the victory, according to the epic Ramayana, of Lord Rama over Ravana who symbolised evil. Huge effigies of Ravana and his associates are erected at numerous places, and in the late evening they are burnt to the resounding fire works and loud crackers.



Arts in various forms, painting, crafts, sculptures, song, music, drama and dancing have through the ages been the life-blood of the culture and tradition of India. In the villages the people adorn the mud walls of their houses with folklore in glorious colours. Mostly the paintings on the mud walls depict the events and personalities from scriptures and epics. The mud walls of these pictures were painted by the unlettered women from villages in the State of Bihar in the east of India.





"The NARTAKI should possess a good figure, should be young, with round breasts, experienced, charming, well-versed in rhythm, skilled in the movements of the body and the intricacies of the steps, an expert in movements and poses of the dance—the karanaas and



anagahaaraas, with large well-shaped eyes, able to follow the song, instruments and rhythm, tastefully appalled and bejewelled, endowed with a sparkling face, not too stout, not too thin, not too tall, not too short". (from the ancient Naatya Shastra).



Dances and music in India are the gift of gods and goddesses. They are claimed to have divine origin.

Dances were originally performed by the dancing girls, dedicated to the temples, as an offering to the gods. From there the dances and music came to the courts and the palaces to the folks and towns and villages to add richness, joy and grace to the living.

There are a variety of classical dances: the enchanting Bharat Natyam, Kathak influenced by court, Manipuri of lyrical grace, Orissi from temples of the east, Kuchipudi with its flavour of sublime love, Mohini Attam of sensuous appeal. Dances in India accompany the music from a variety of instruments; string instruments like the Sitar, Tamboora, Sarod, Veena, Sarangi, and Dilruba; wind instruments Shehnai and Nadaswaram; and percussion instruments like Tabla, Mridang and Pakhawaj.





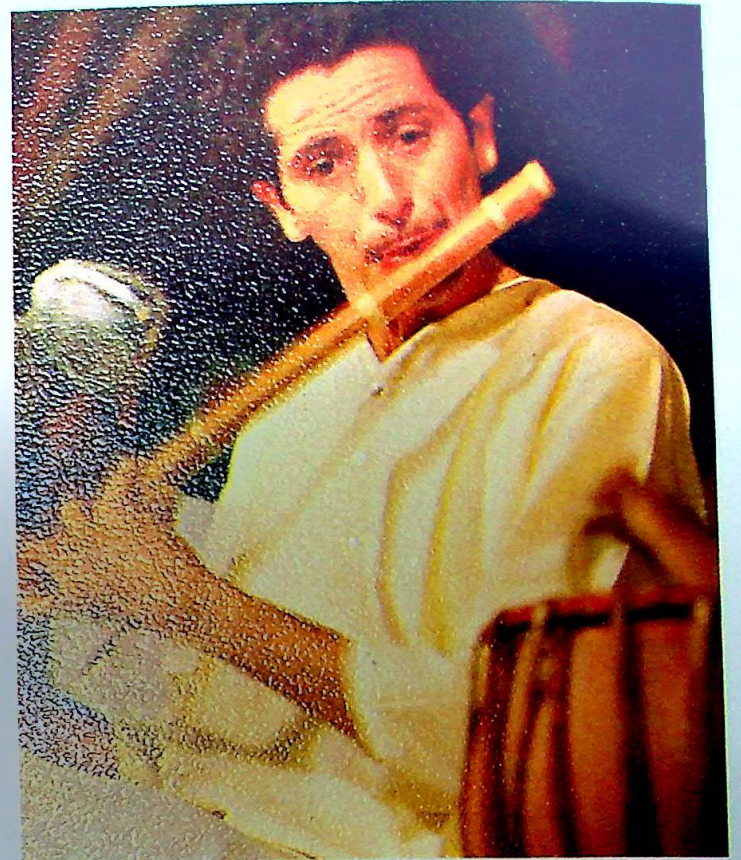
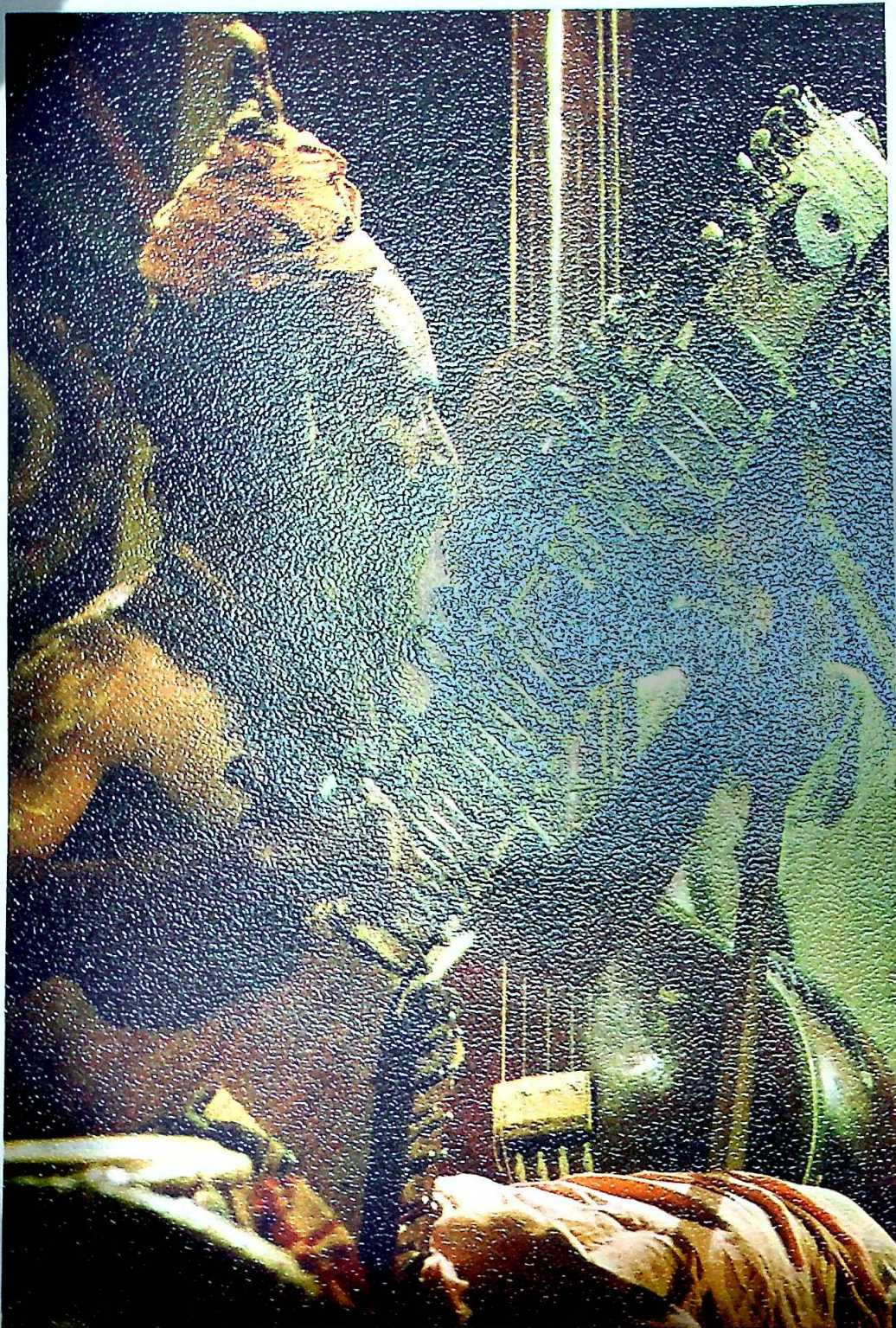
Dances in India, as inherited from the ages, have a deep spiritual significance. Classical dancing is one of the most eloquent expressions of the culture of the country. They embody the magic and poetry of India. In the present day this precious heritage is passing through a stage of virtual renaissance.





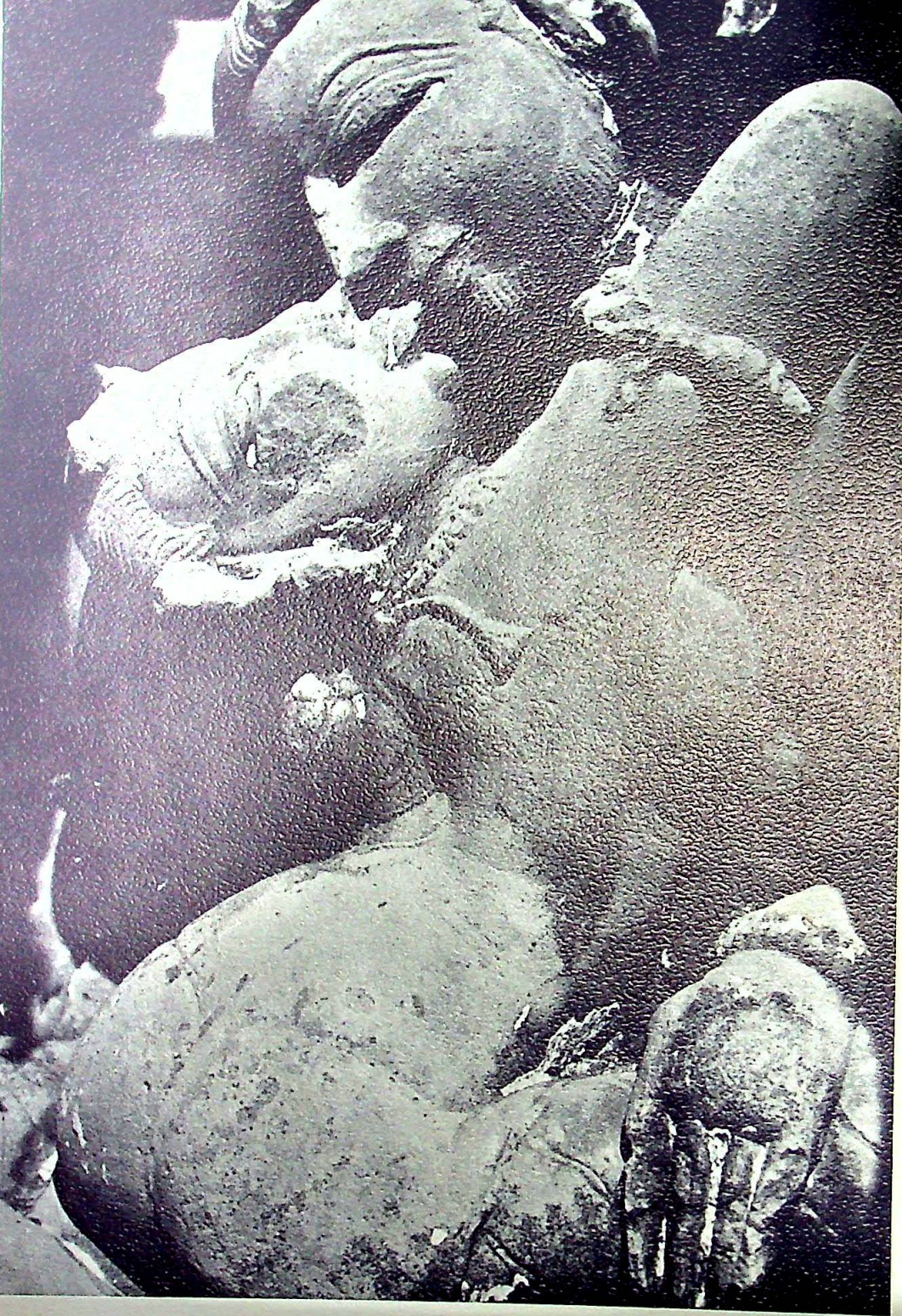
Kathakali is one of the most important classical dances of India. This dance has its home in Kerala in the south India. The characters who perform on the stage in Kathakali seem to come from another world of red-eyed demons and green-eyed ogres. It is a dance most quaint, and most colourful and virile.





Like dancing, music in India is believed to have originated from the gods and goddesses. The song is accompanied by the music from a variety of instruments based on the string or wind or percussion. In classical music, the predominant element is the Raga which is a kind of sound picture portraying an emotion or sentiment or creating the flavour of a particular season or time.





The Indian temples of old are the shrines of art lovers of the world. They contain rare specimens of exquisite artistic stone sculptures of gods and goddesses and humans amidst their world, their dancing



and their music and the joy of their living. Intertwined in spirit and flesh are these lovers lost in the passion and tenderness of their love, over the ages, frozen in stone.



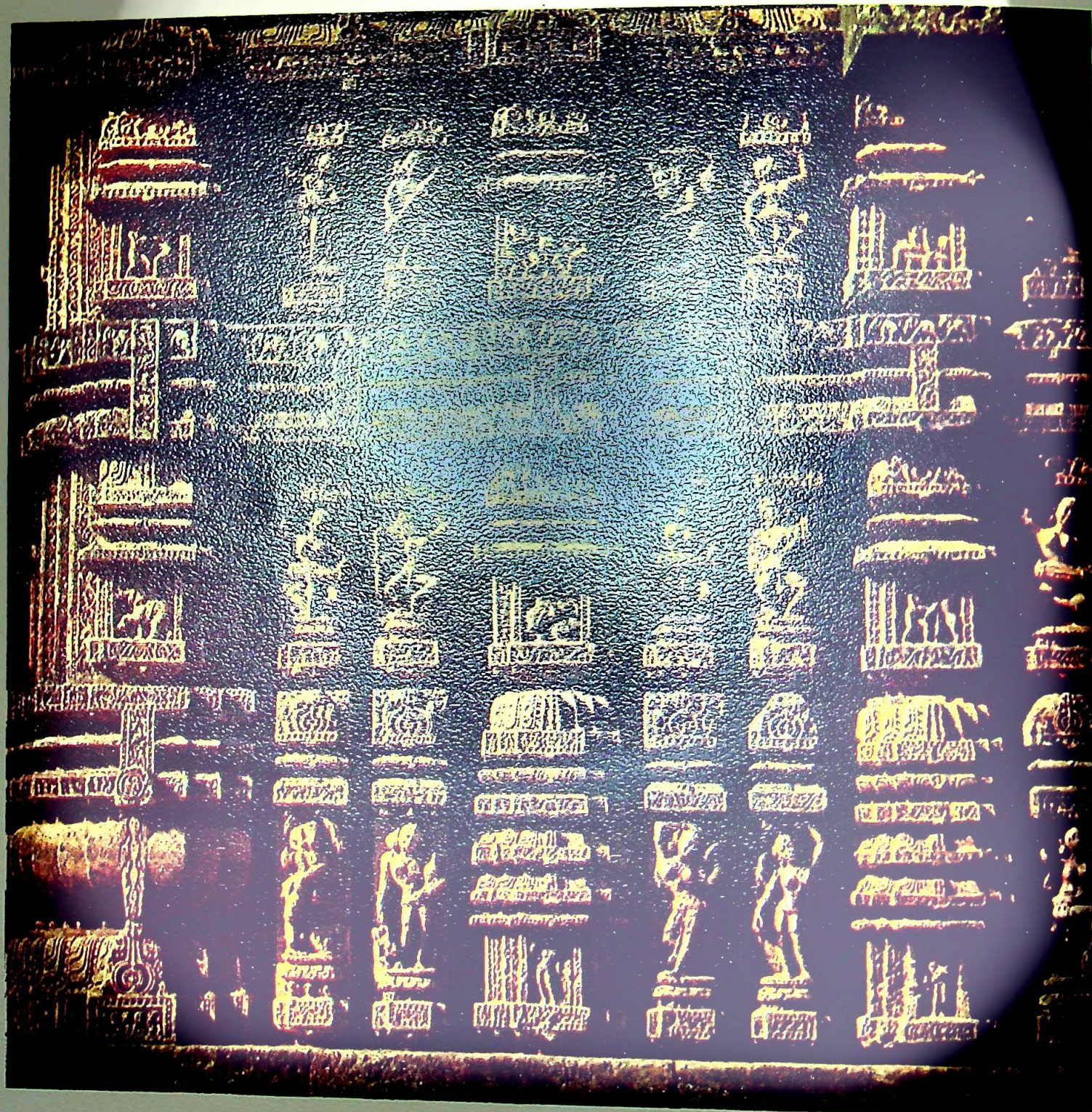
The civilizations that flourished in ancient times in India speak to us through the architectural remnants and sculptures and the scriptures and thoughts handed down the ages.

These sculptures of old have preserved for our wonderment the exquisite craftsmanship and inspiration and devotion that went into their creation. People all over the world have gazed at these masterpieces with awe and amazement.

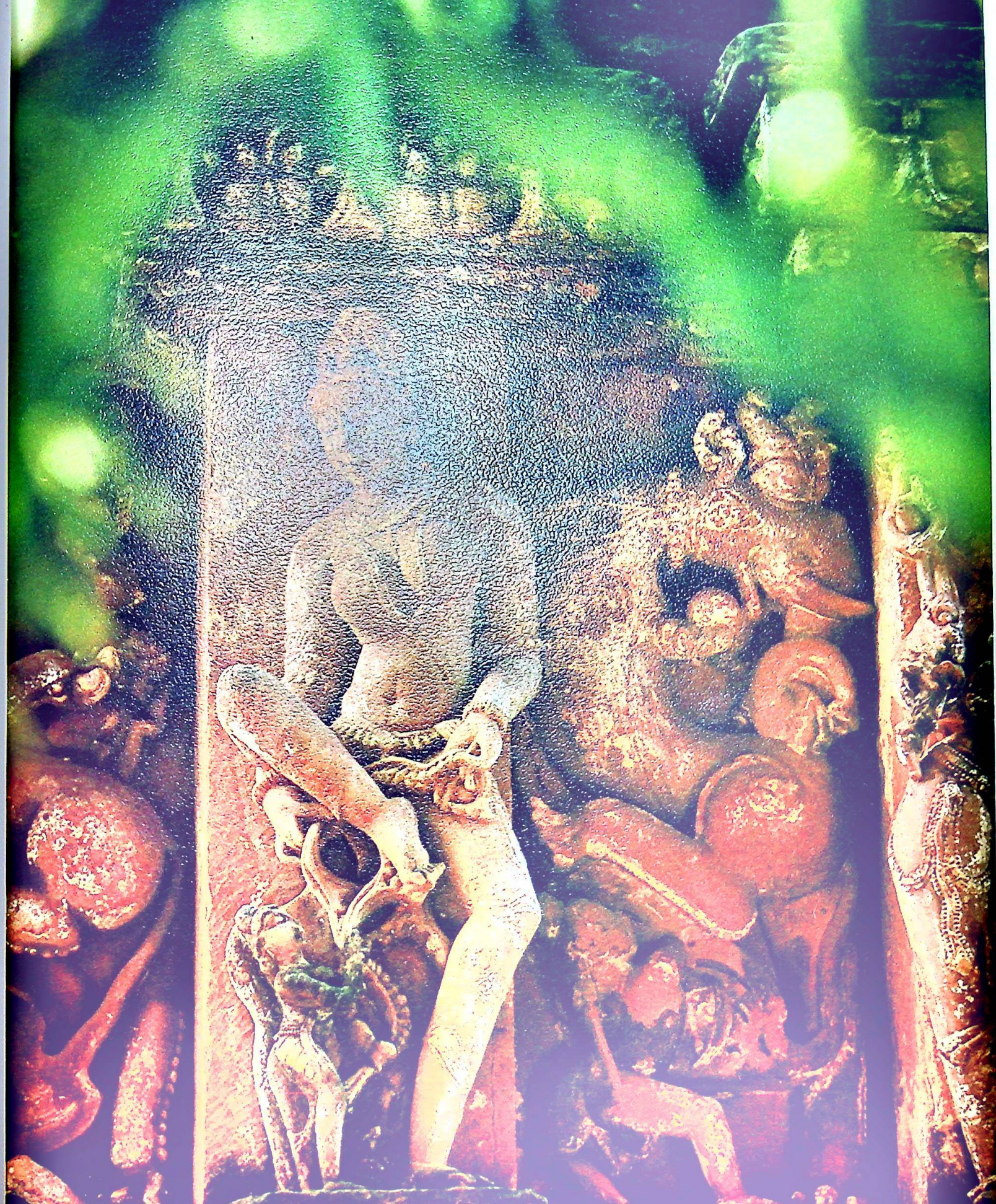
Temples, stupas, viharas, and other places of worship of ages gone by were the repository of sculptures in stone or bronze. These decorated the outside and inside of the shrines. Vandalism and desecration of the middle ages caused considerable destruction but the specimens and pieces which have come down as the heritage of the country are its most precious treasures.

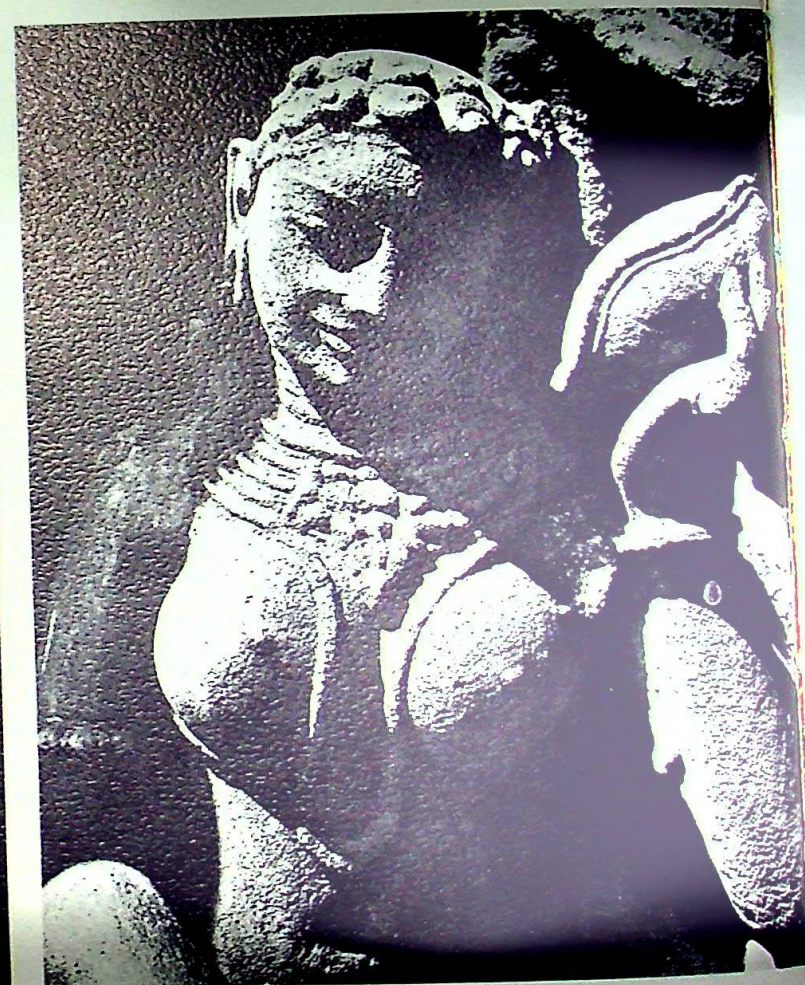
and their music and the joy of their living,
intertwined in spirit and flesh and their lovers' eyes at the passion
and tenderness of their love, over the ages, through all space.





The cluster of temples at Khajuraho in central India and the Sun Temple in Konarak are replete with superb multitudes of carvings which bear witness to the unsurpassed genius of the craftsmen who created them. They moulded men and women in stone with splendid grace and tenderness.





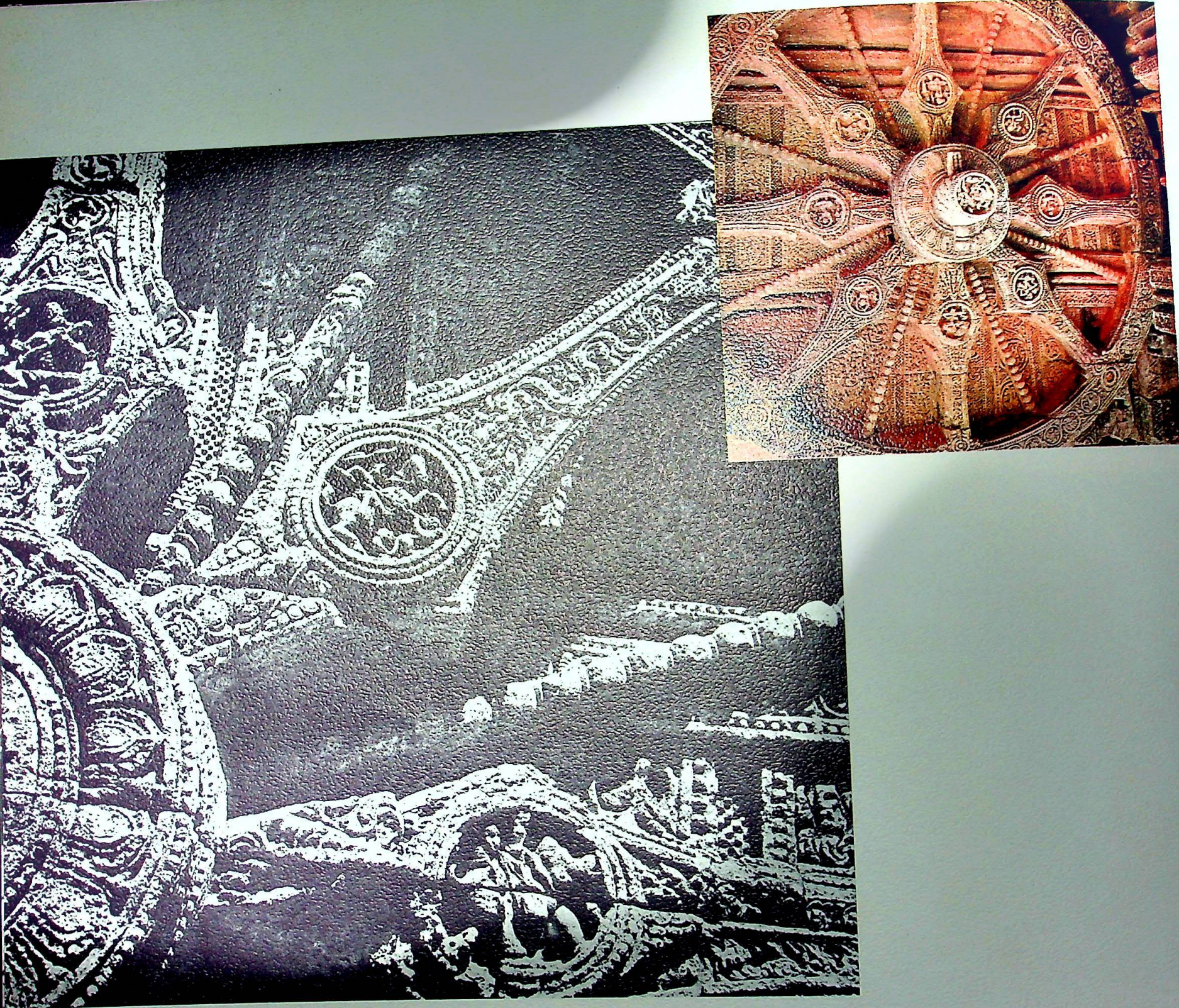
Nights and days, for centuries since they were created, these forms of humans and gods and goddesses have been swathed in grace and beauty and richness of the craftsmanship of their creators. They endlessly dance and sing and carry on earthly chores on the stage of time. The royal lady writes the letter: another adorns herself—all with delicacy in line and evocative of womanly grace.





These girls stand in the Sun Temple of Konarak in the east India, playing the musical instruments. Waves of their music, ethereal yet in stone, have enveloped them through the ages and caused wonderment about them and their creators of yore.



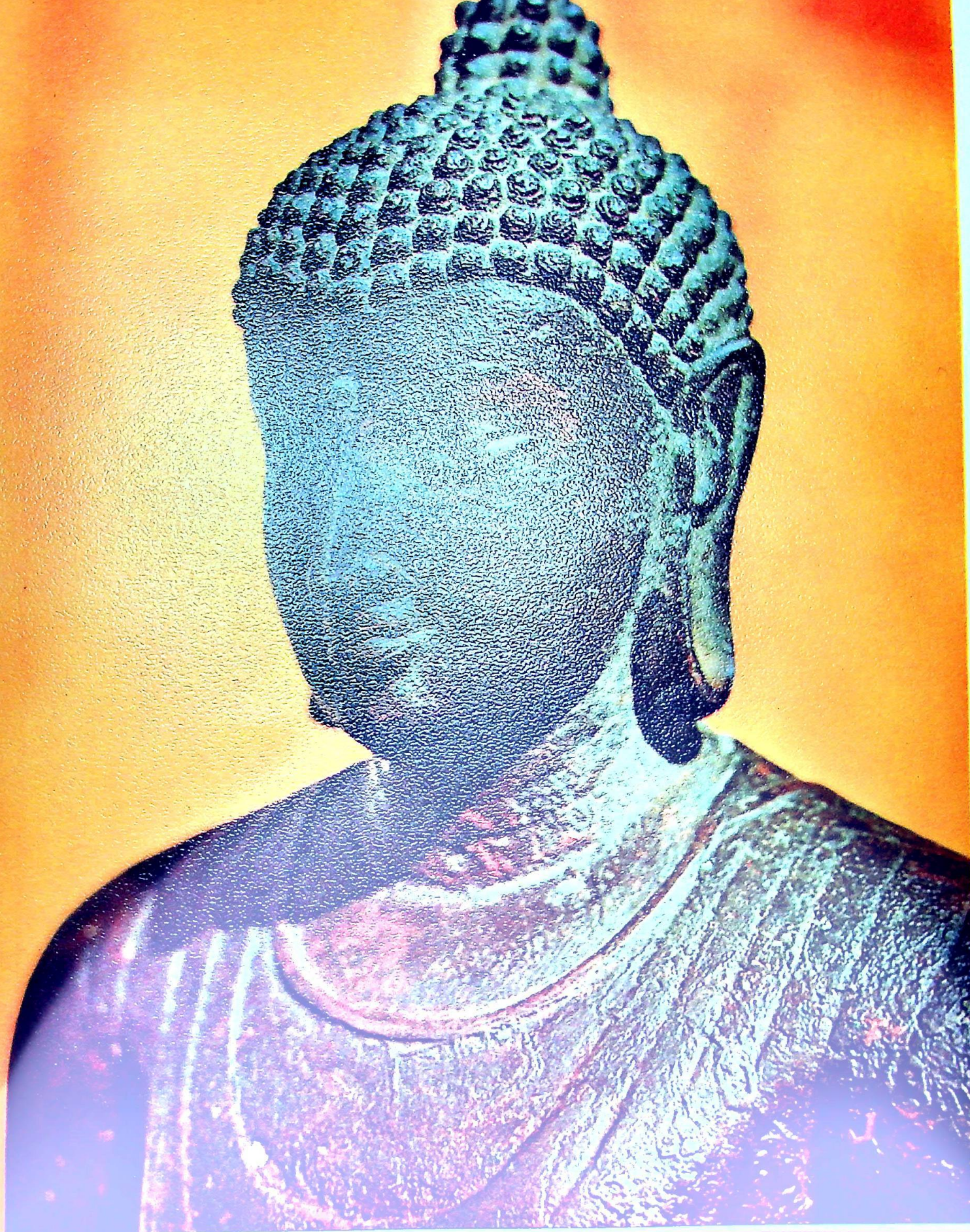


Delicacy of line, form, and pattern in the artistic creations of Indian craftsmen of ages past is evident in these sculptures, one of the chariot wheel of Konarak Temple and the other of an entire rock face at Mahabalipuram near Madras. This excellence in craftsmanship has been handed down the generations and is now being assiduously revived and sustained for maintaining the grace and joy in living.





As in stone, so in brass, copper, gold and silver, exquisite craftsmanship of the Indian artists is evident in the thousands of unsurpassed specimens of statuettes, sculptures and figures of deities and humans which were made mainly for the temples and which now adorn scores of museums all over the country.



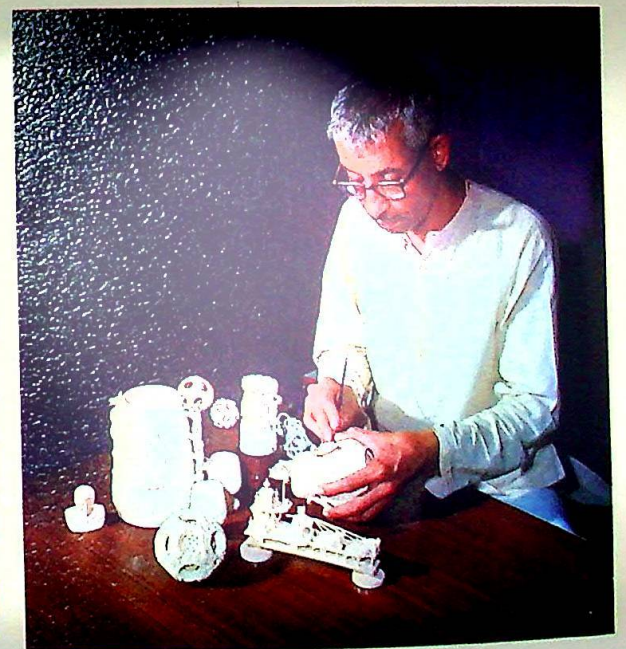
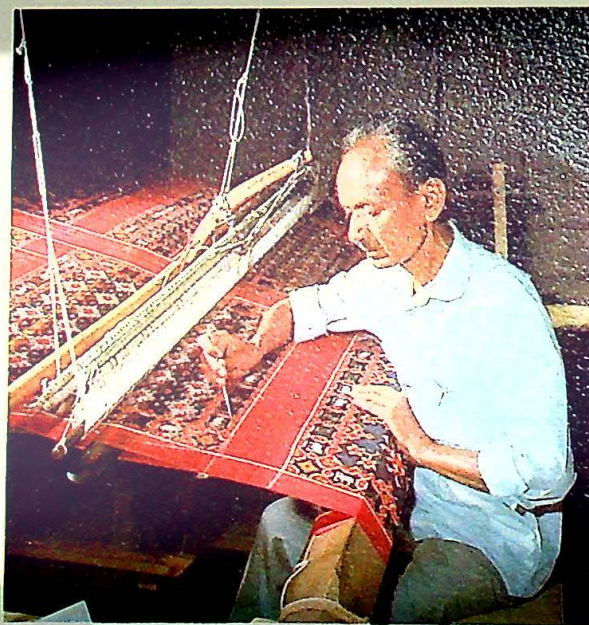




The grace and charm of life in India also evidenced itself in creativity in handicrafts and handlooms, meant for utility as well as decoration. The looms operated with hands centuries ago produced fabrics and muslins which were the envy in the lands far off. The old craftsman-



ship in wood, brass, ivory, sandalwood, brass, copper, silver, still persists and is now passing through an era of renaissance. The brass work on the door at the left is recent, the motifs on fabrics on the right are of centuries gone by.

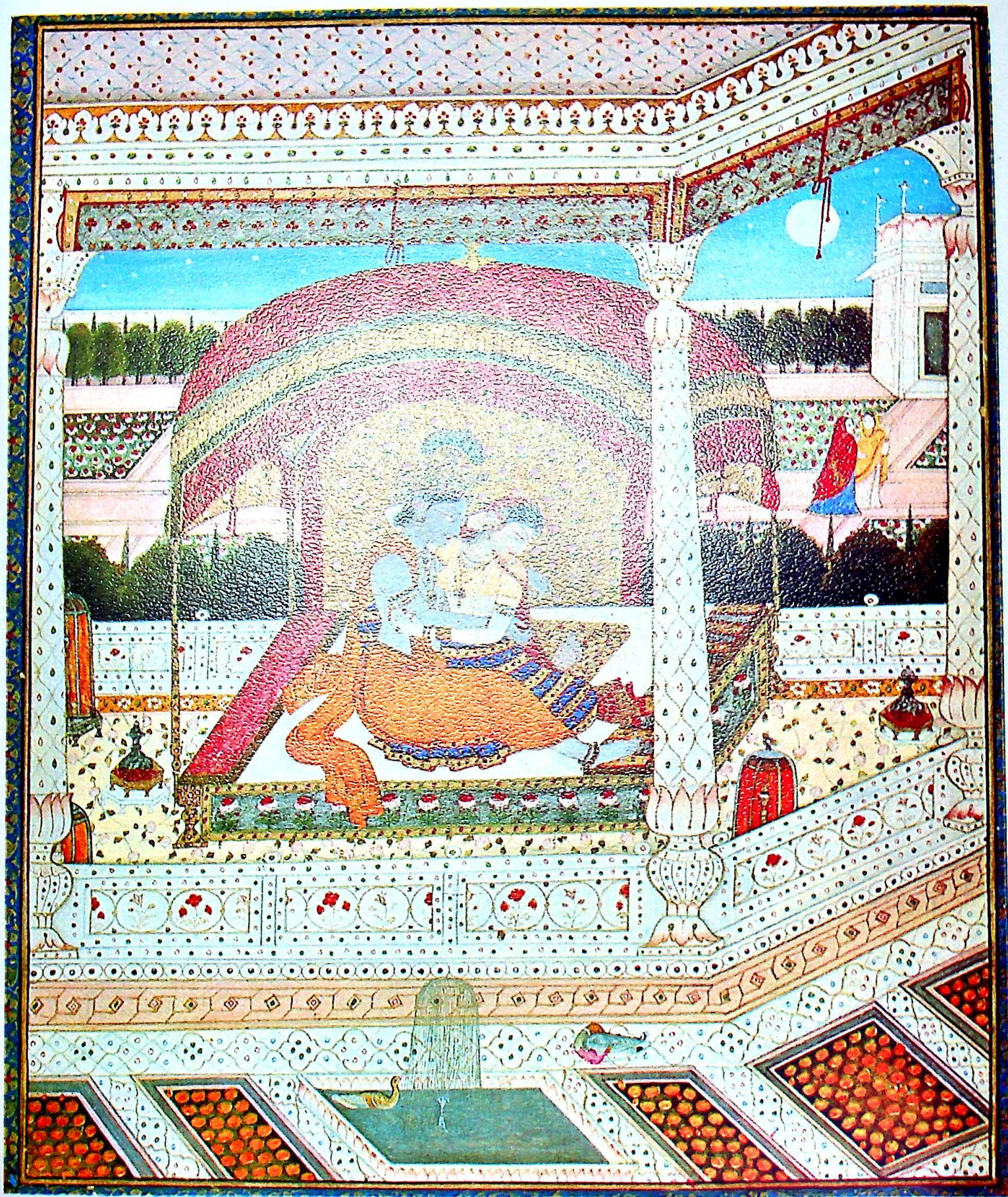


Deftness in the fingers of craftsmen was the result of life-time of rigorous training and discipline. These hands have created, and still create, the intricate patterns into the marble screen and lovers' smile in stone, shape the diamonds in glorious jewellery and figures in ivory, and embody beauty in the weave and the metal.

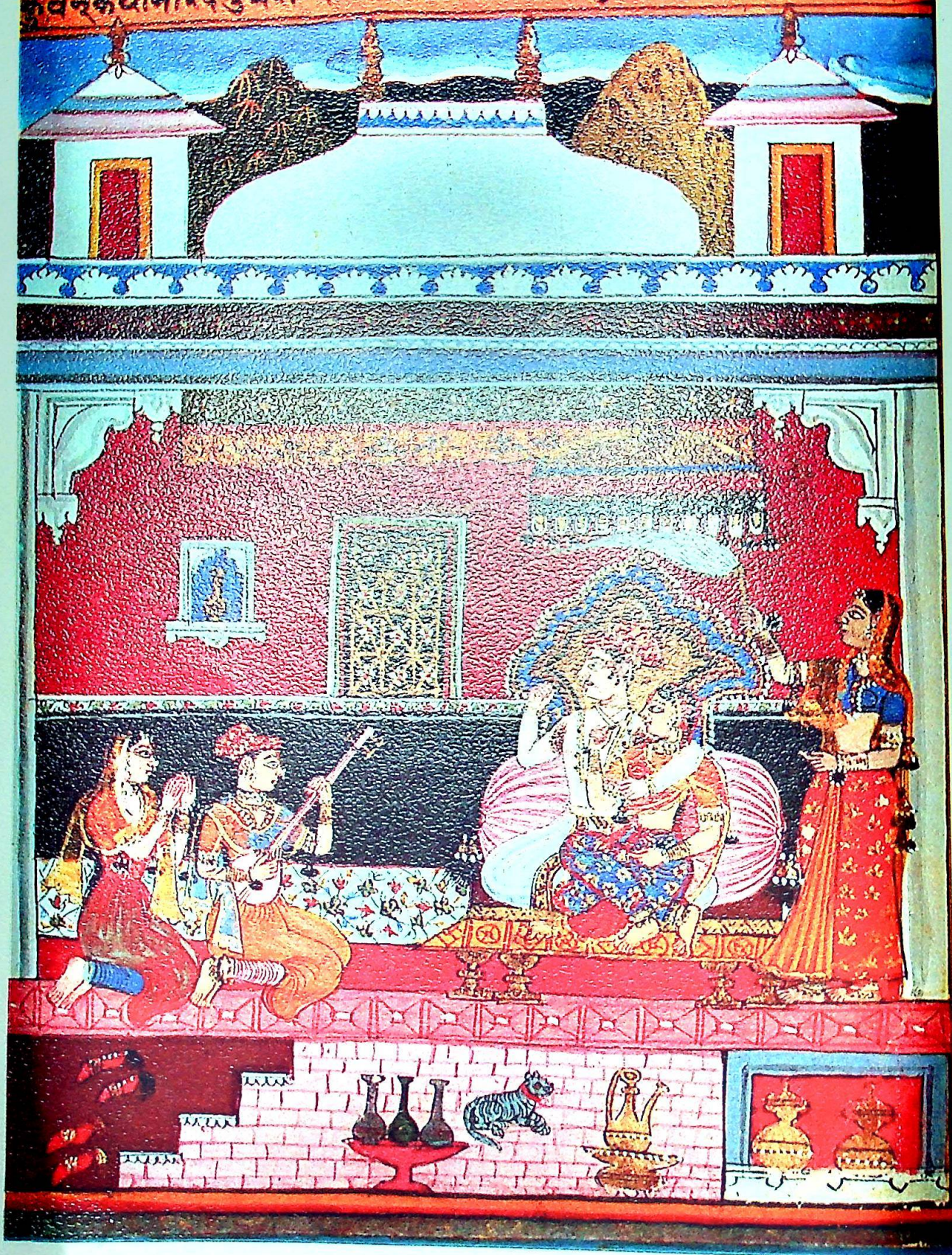


Paintings and sculptures in India have tradition of many centuries. Paintings of Ajanta caves have inspired and been appreciated by generations. In later years, the courts of Moghuls influenced the paintings and new styles emerged in various parts of the country, distinctive in their sensitivity, elegance and lyrical refinement. There is now a renaissance of arts in India. In all fields of arts, painting sculpture, drama, dancing, music, as also in architecture, new avenues are opening up, modern concepts are emerging, experiments are made with new themes, aggressive designs, colours, rhythms and systems. The artists are finding expression through fresh and distinctive individuality which is in tune with the influences and outlook of modernisation but its has a typical Indian flavour and style.

There is an abundance of literature on the subject of the development of the human mind, and it is not surprising that the study of the human mind has become one of the most popular and important branches of knowledge in the world. The study of the human mind is not only a scientific study, but it is also a study of the human condition, and it is a study that is of great importance to all of us.

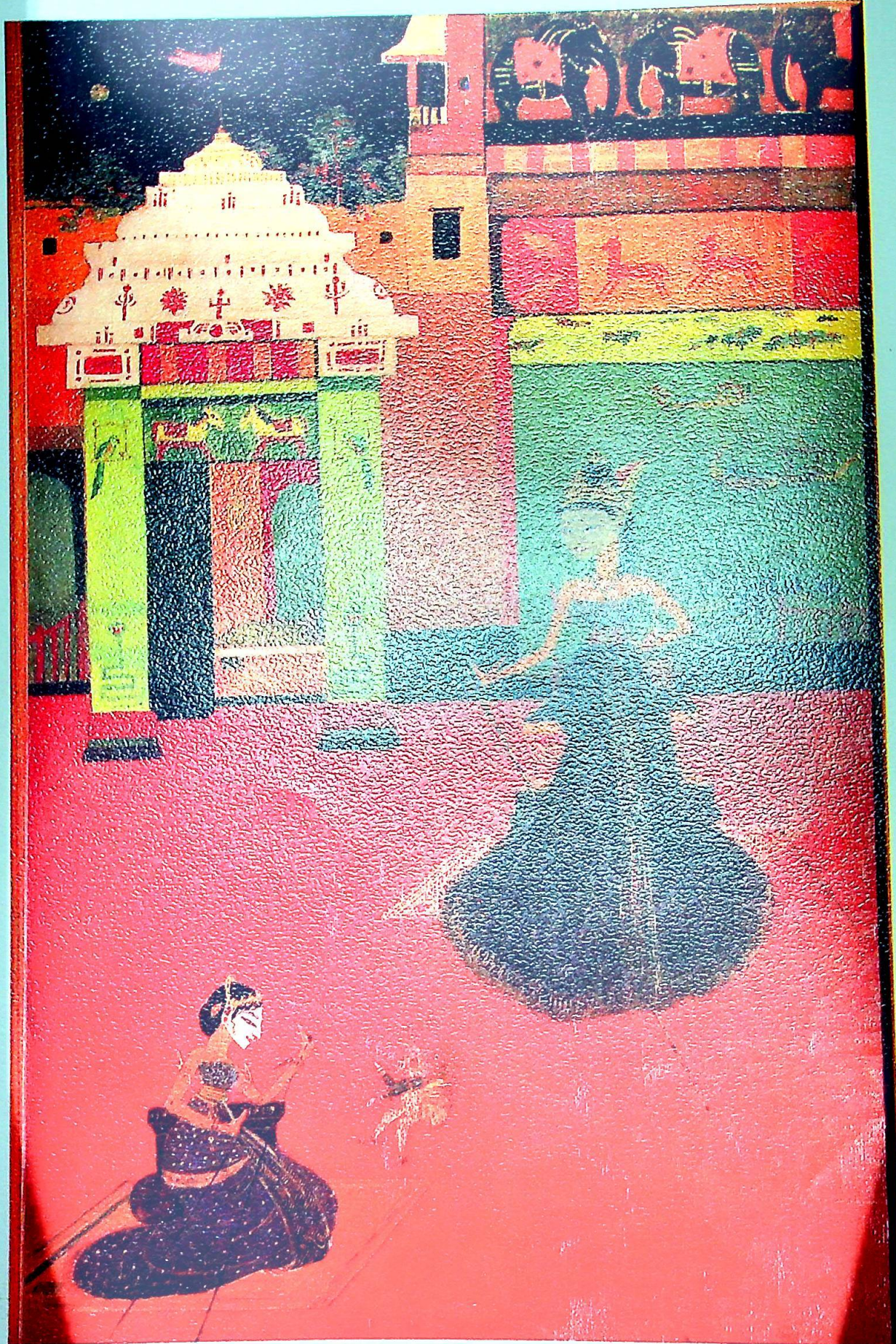


श्रीरागपुरुषः॥विविधमिद्यासनमध्यवर्तविक्रारचिंदरुचिरंदधानः॥
 पूर्वकथानारदपुत्रगन्धोश्रीरागराजःकथितोमुनीश्वरः॥३१॥





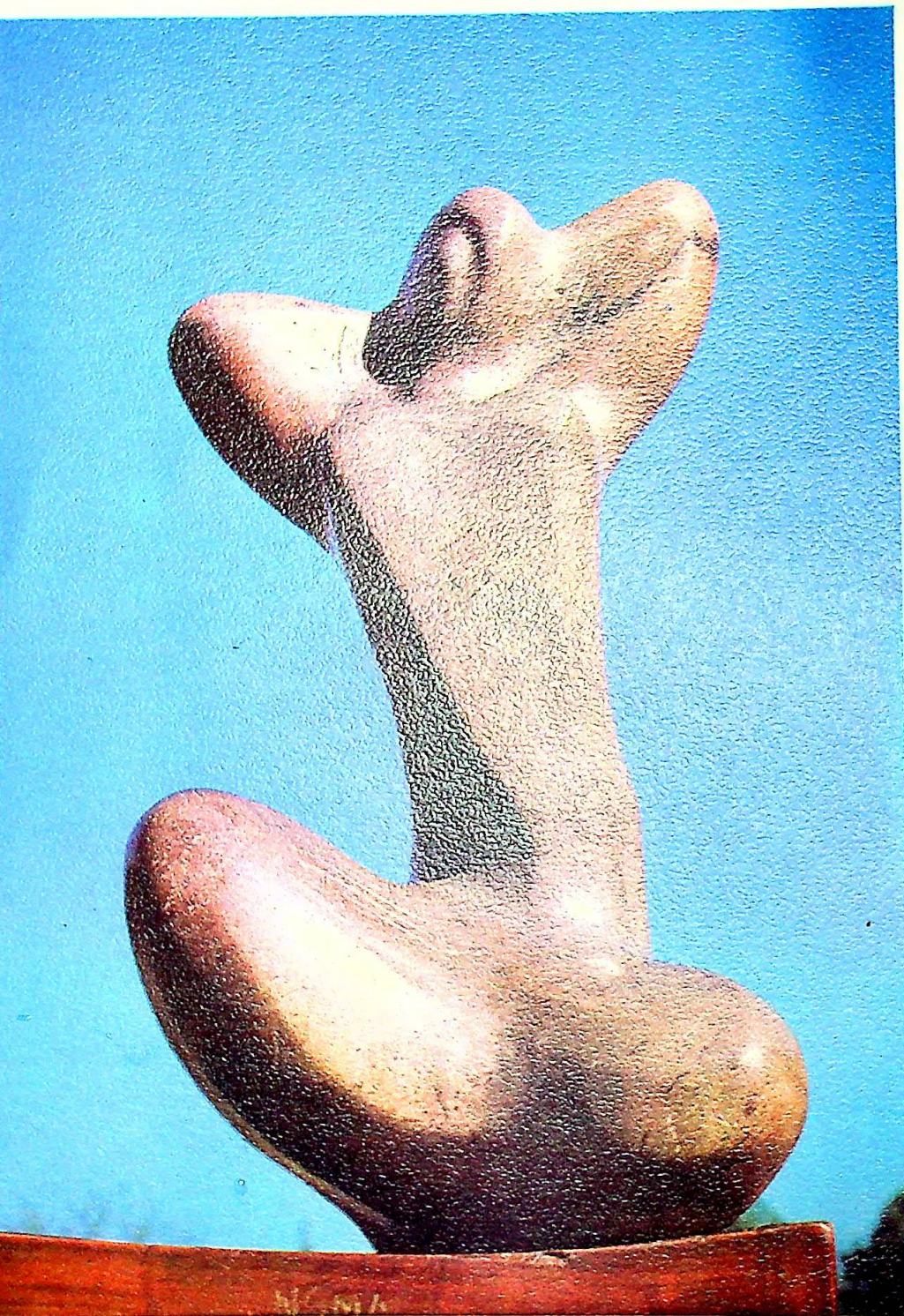
Paintings in beautiful colours often comprise illustrations in the text of scriptures and epics handed down the generations. There are specimens of paintings which are supremely lyrical and wonderfully sensitive in drawing. The feminine figures have compelling charm and grace, intrinsically beautiful.



In the past few decades, the revival of painting started in Bengal. The artists of those years still exhibited nostalgia for glories of the past and did not entirely depart from traditional style, though there was a shift from naturalism and emphasis was laid on expressive aspects and simplicity.

In the recent years, the artists in India have evolved new styles and developed distinct individuality, bringing about freshness of outlook in their themes and aggressive display of colour combinations.

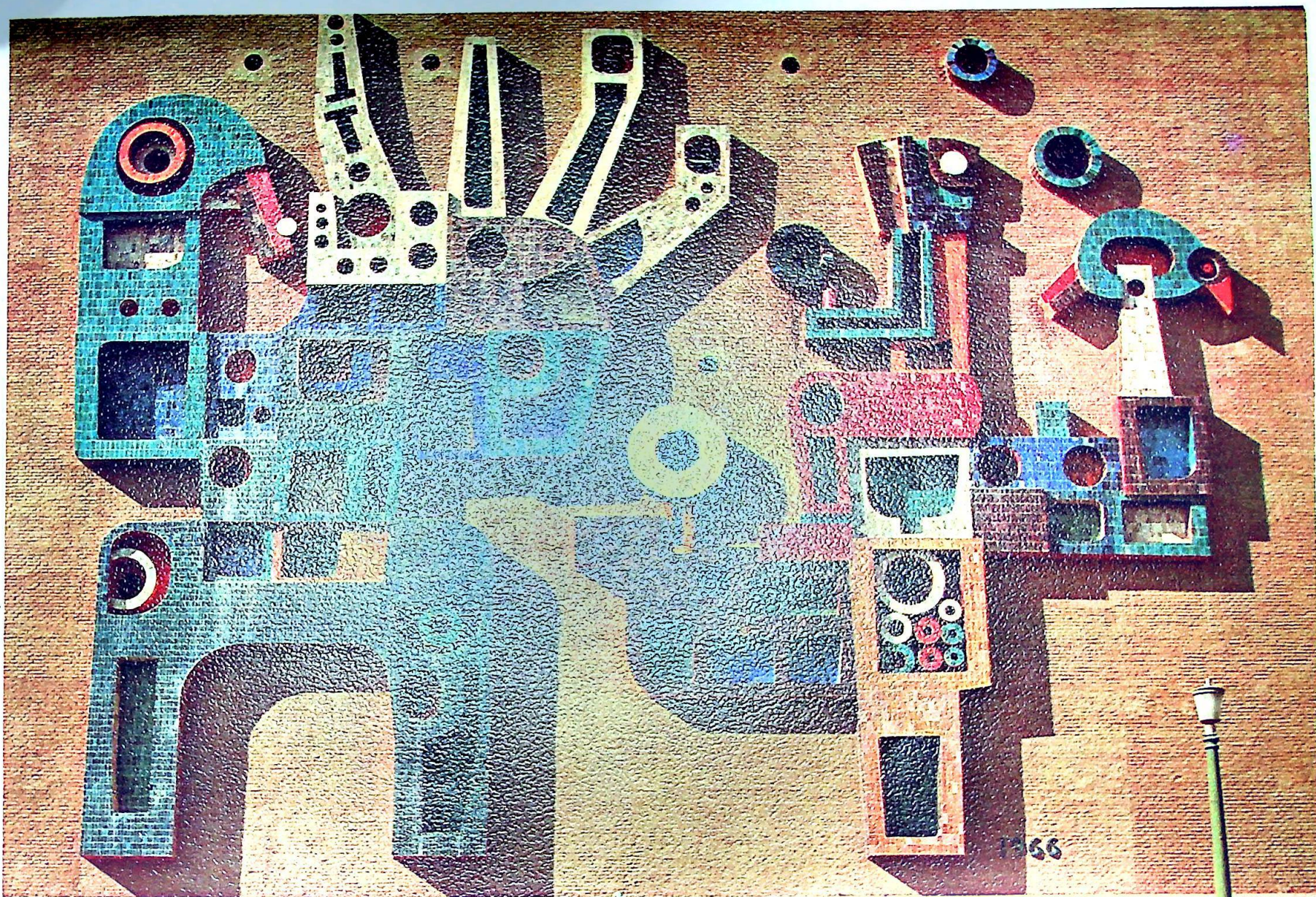




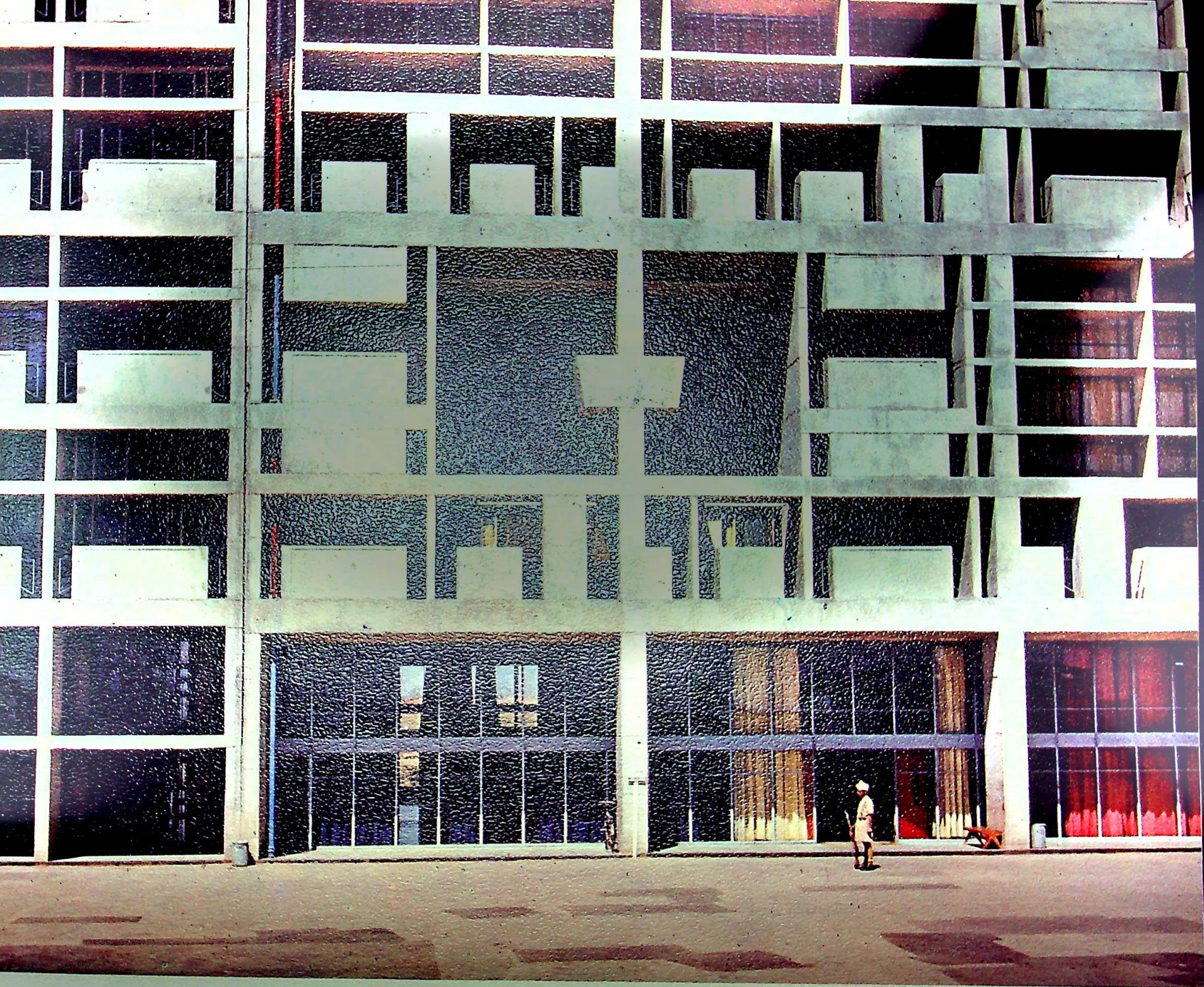
Like in all fields of social and economic activity in the country, new developments are taking place in the sphere of arts. In sculpture too synthesis is coming about with the influence to which artists in the modern world cannot be immune. The Indian sculptors have evolved their own technique in which they translate their personality, vision and sincerity in their works.

Scope for artists has increasingly become varied and wide with

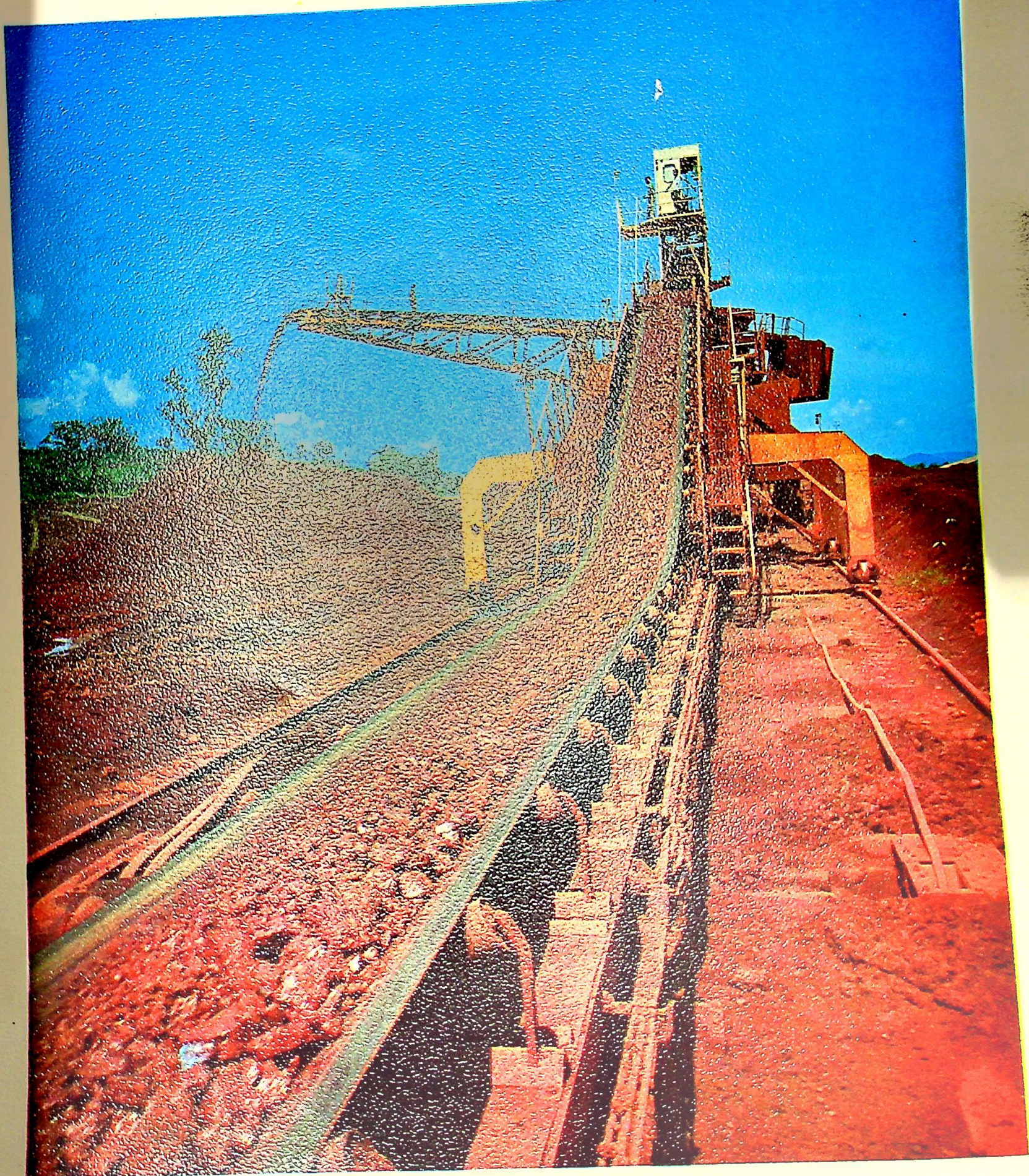
growing awareness of importance of art in various fields. Murals outside and inside important buildings also provided them opportunities for new creations in modern concepts. With the growth of urbanization and industrialization the desire for beautification and for projecting sophistication has added new dimension to the creativity of the artists.





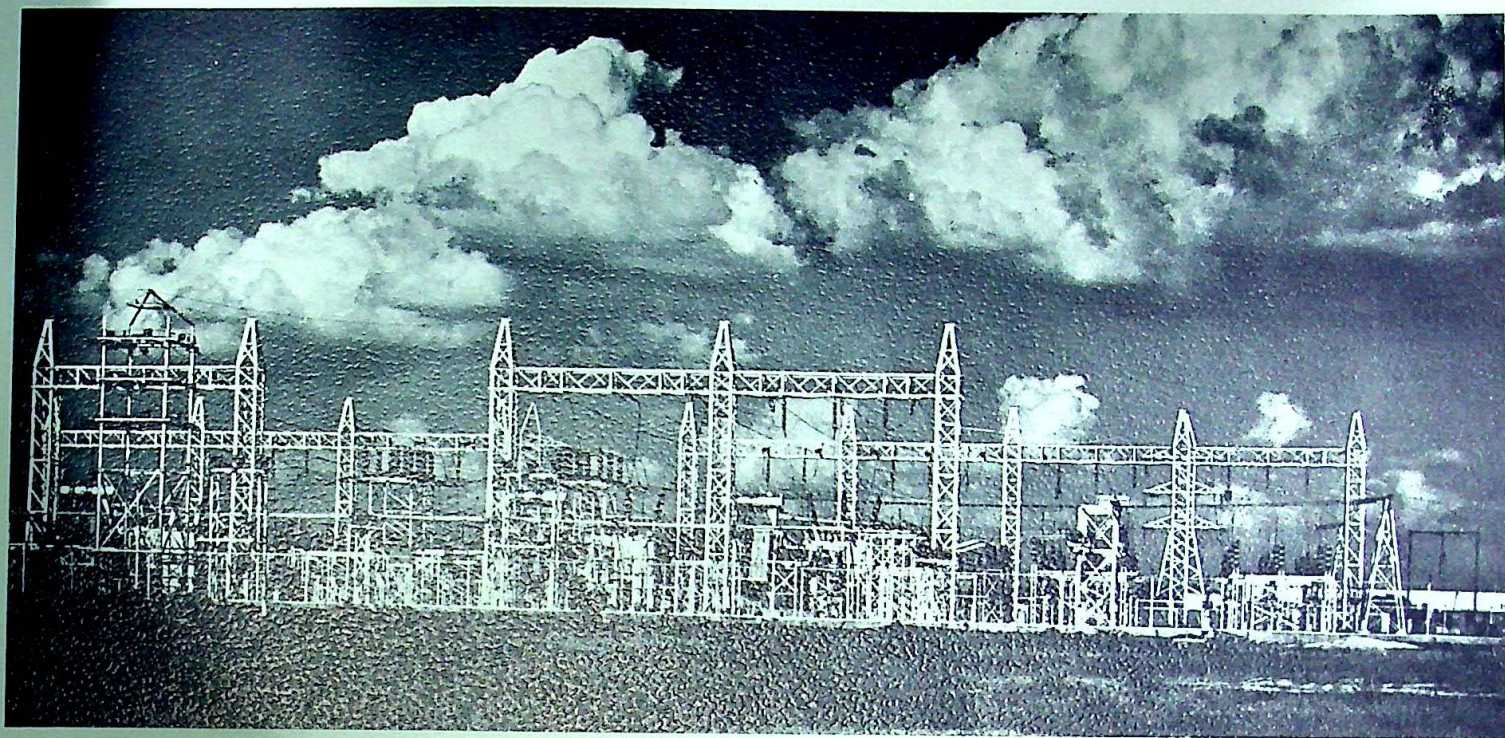


In architecture too there is a great upsurge and palpable renaissance, translating the indigenous and local environments and traditions to new concepts and experimentation. Modern fields in architecture were initiated by the development of the new town of Chandigarh to the north-west of Delhi, which was conceived and developed by Le Corbusier. These pictures are of two buildings of Chandigarh.

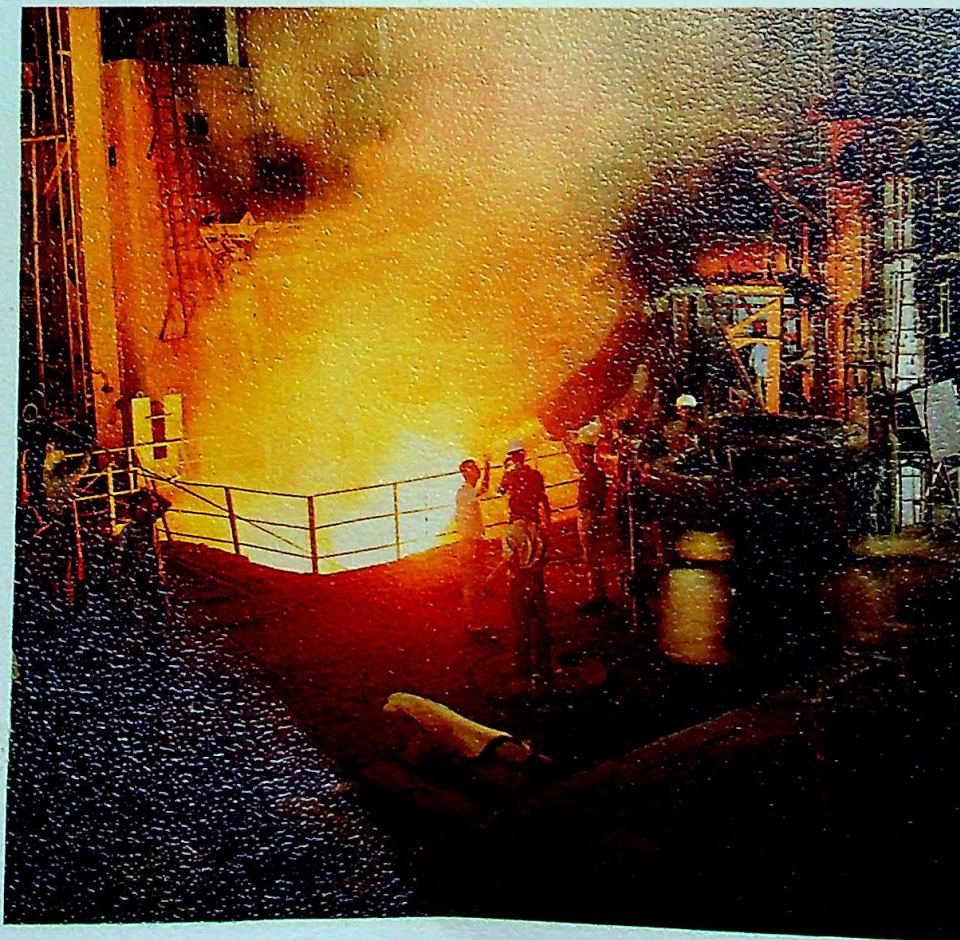
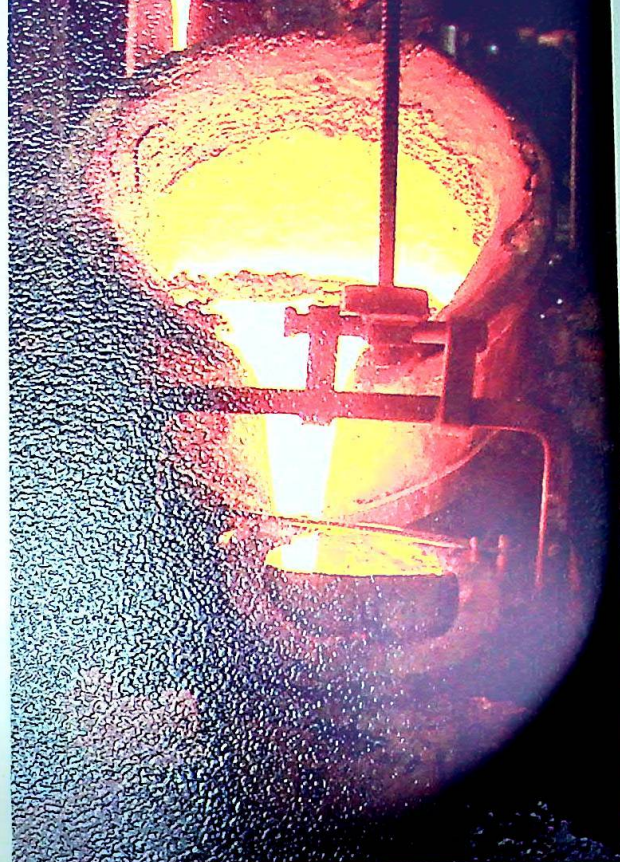
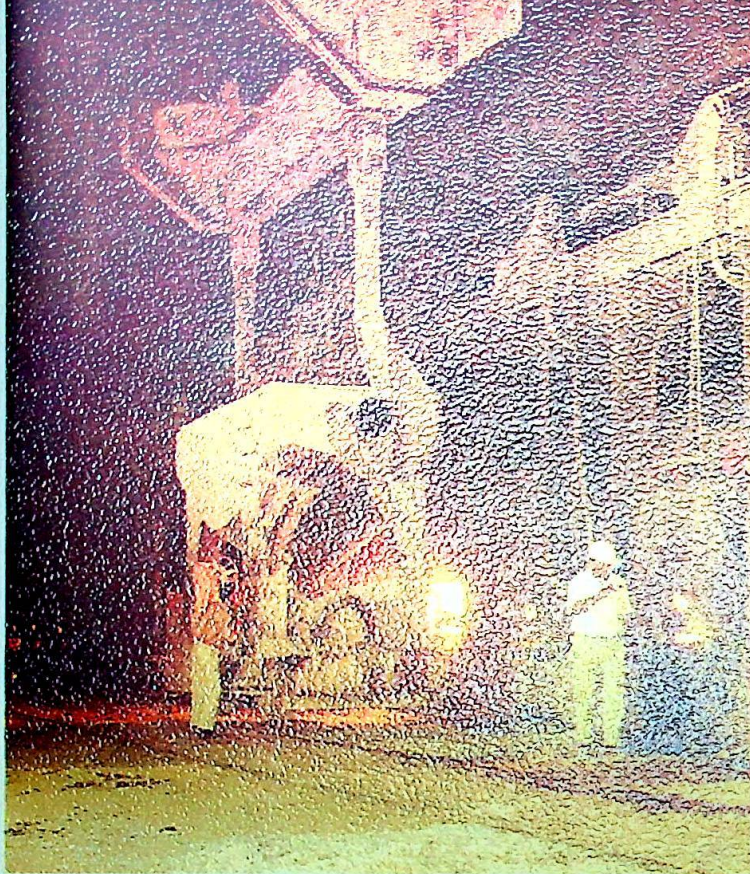




India with the heritage of the past has entered the modern
It is at the threshold of the new. It has found the world and
of modernisation.
In all fields of economic enterprise, right from agriculture to
electrical, industry and development of modern life, the country
the span of two decades has made rapid strides. In the field of
development is far advanced and has achieved a high level of
action in practically all fields of modern life. In the field of
engineering, industry, machine building, electrical, chemical,
plastic, all modern fields, the country has achieved a high level of
modern, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern,
automobile, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern, modern,
interestingly, the country is expanding its sphere of high technology
and modern. Modernisation is developing and expanding in various
fields like electronic, computer, space, modern and modern.
The goal which the country has set for itself is a modern, modern,
culture as well as industry for the welfare of its millions. The
the standard of living of the people and a modern life of modern
and modern in the world.

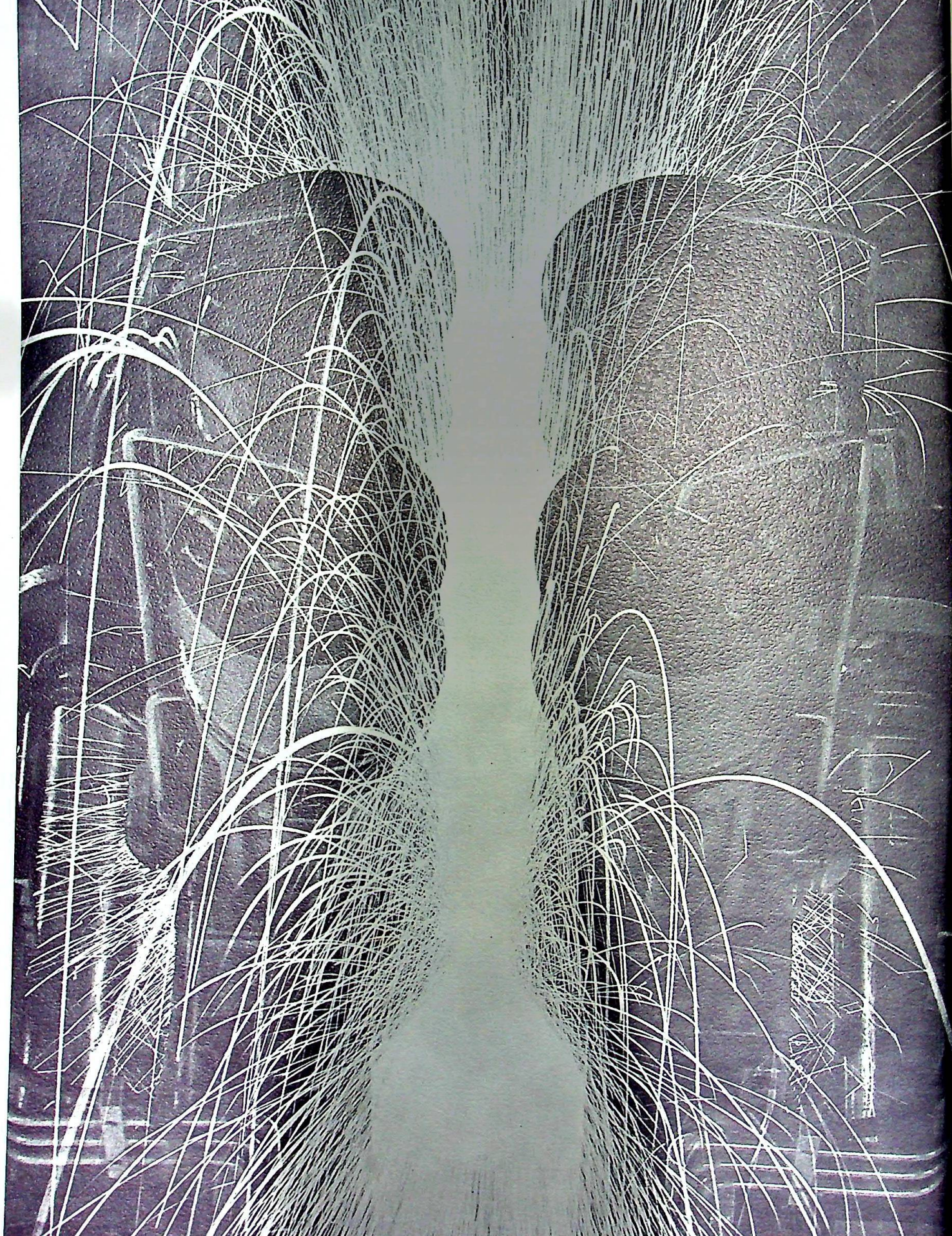


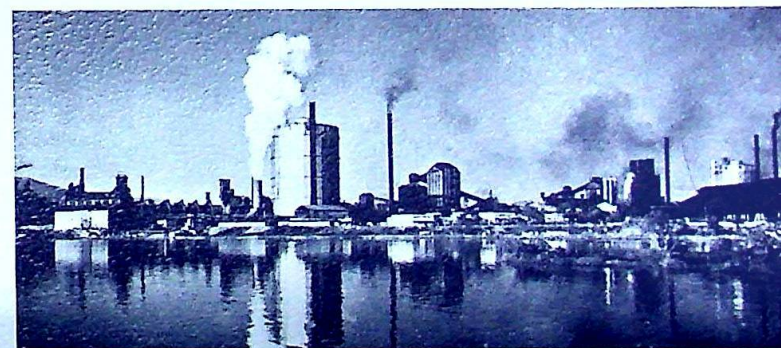
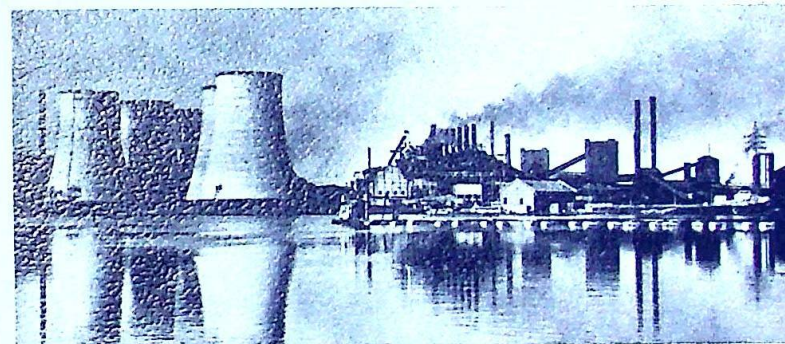
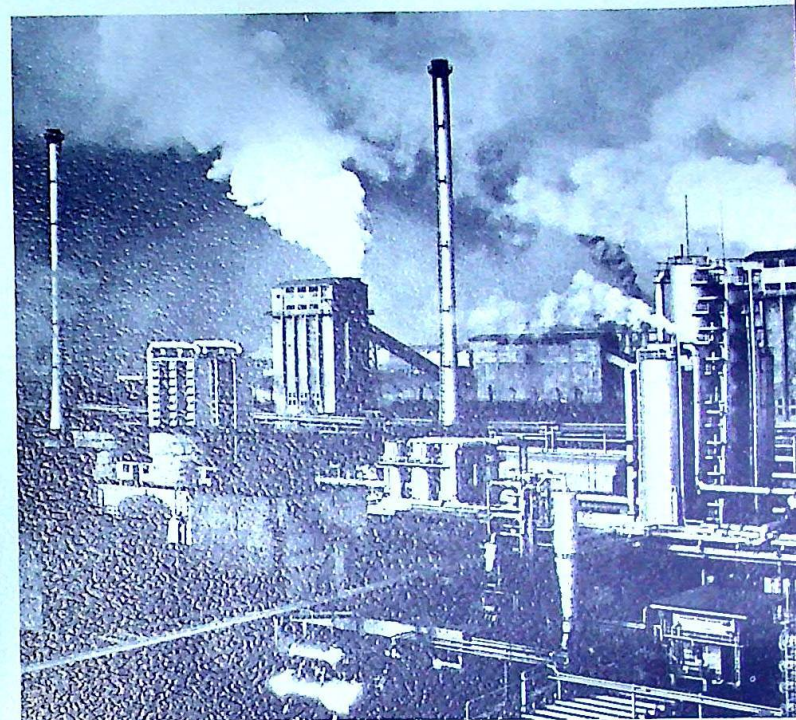
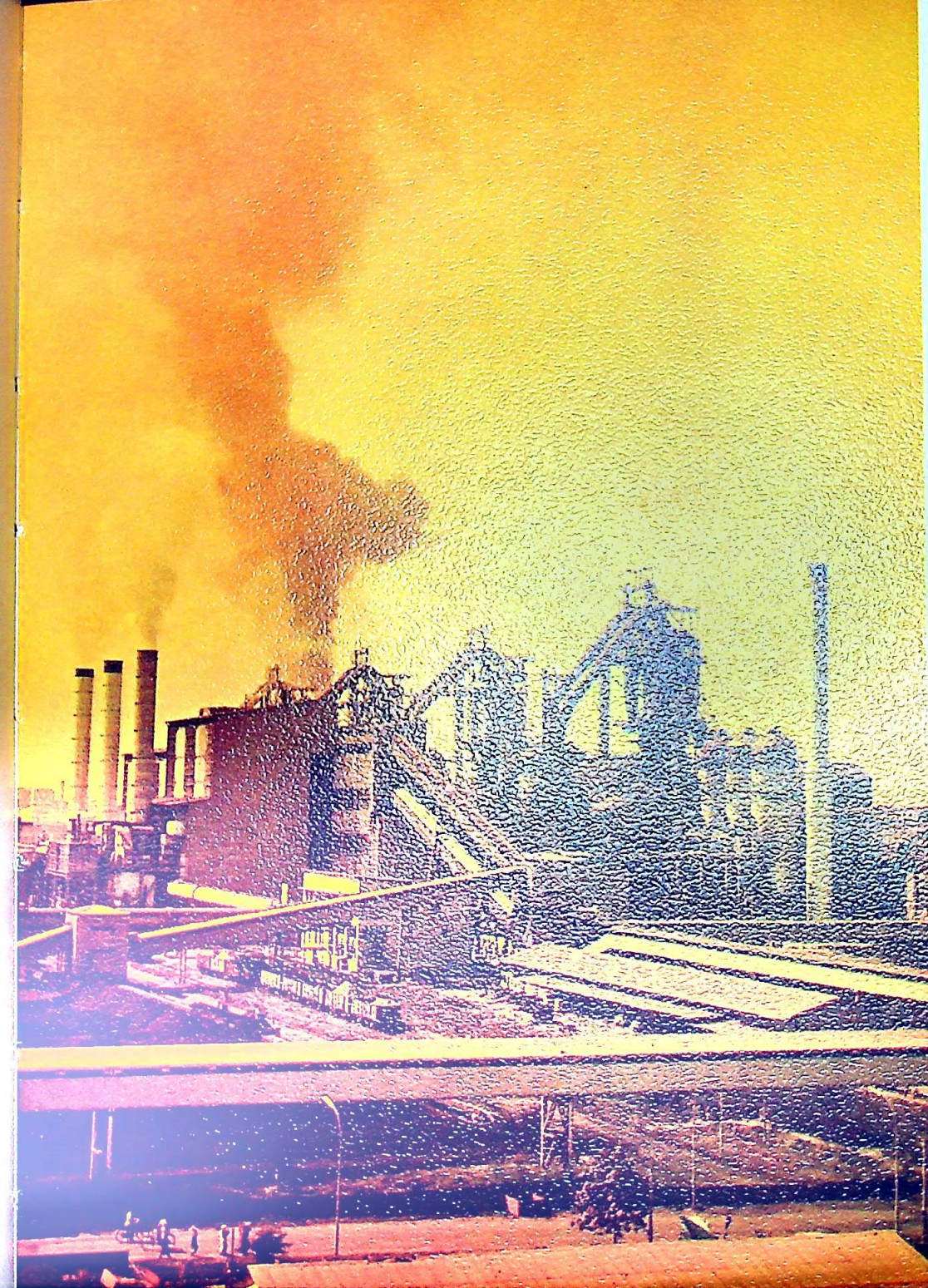
In directing the energies towards economic development the country has assiduously undertaken the full exploitation of its vast resources, agricultural, mineral, industrial, and of electric power and man power. The abundance of minerals and ores and oil under the earth is being tapped for development within the country and for export. Large number of enormous dams have been constructed for harnessing big resources of irrigation and electric power. Landscape all over the country is being rapidly transformed by the transmission line towers carrying electricity from the generating plants to the industries, towns and villages.



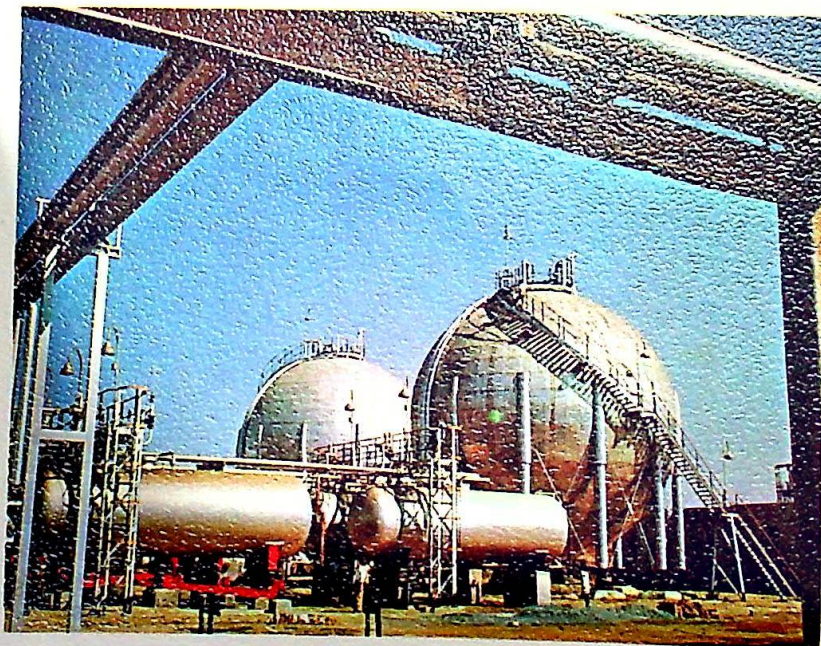
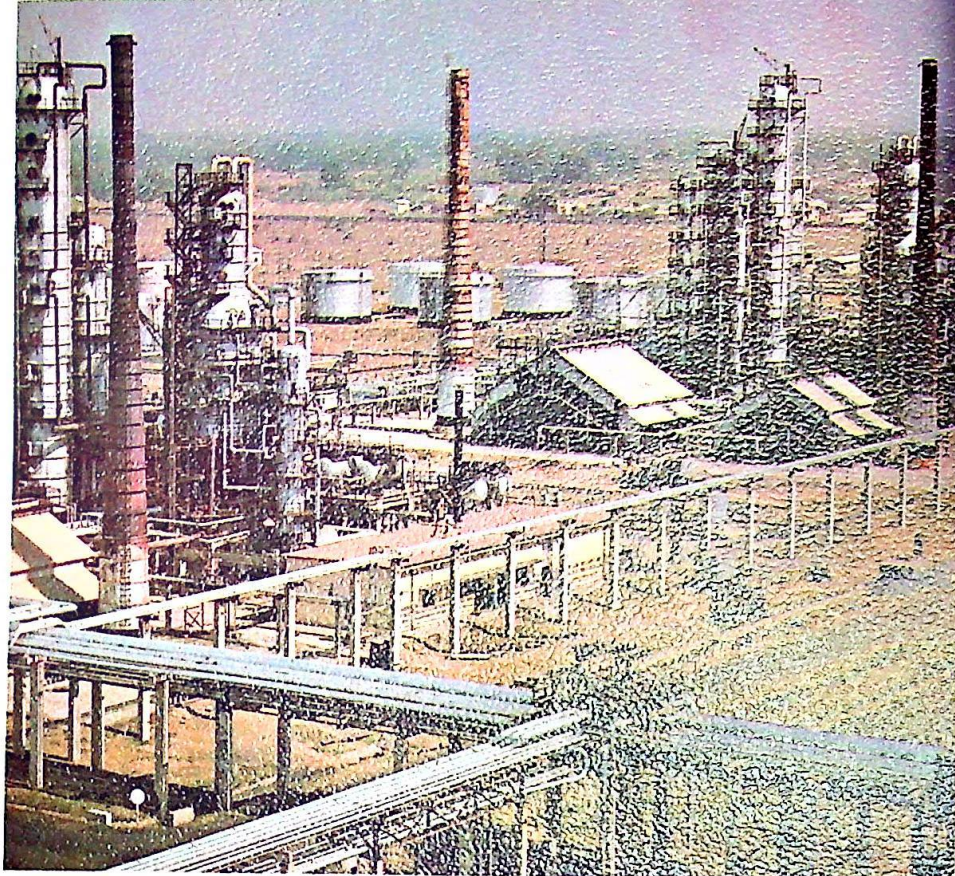
Steel, the backbone of modern industrialisation, has been substantially developed in India during the last two decades. The big new steel plants of Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai have multiplied the production resources which previously depended only on two comparatively smaller plants. A stage has now reached when the country confidently goes ahead with the fabrication of its own steel plant for Bokharo. The availability of iron and steel has developed manifold the capacity of foundry, fabrication, machine building, and production of consumer goods.







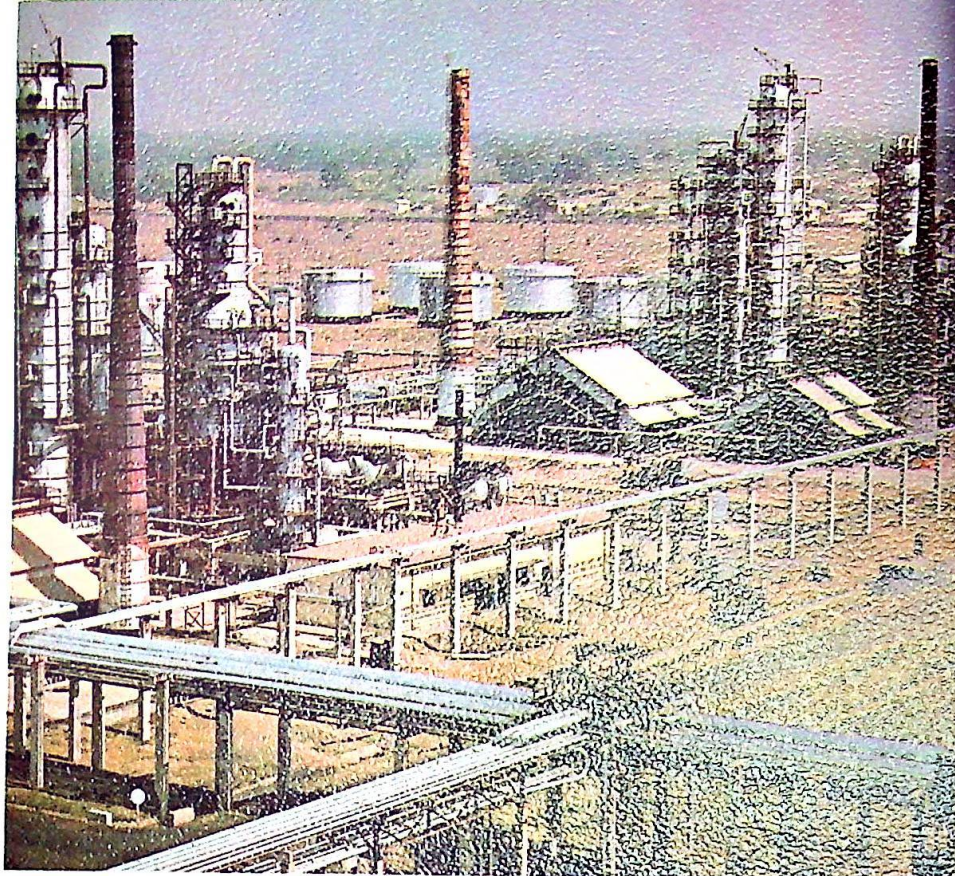
Industries of mining, steel, machine building, metal products, electrical products, electronics, chemicals, fertilisers, plastics, oil refining, petro-chemicals, textiles, agriculture based products, food products, and most of others are now dotted all over the country. Hundreds of thousands of big, medium and small industries are manufacturing products of all types and of all degrees of sophistication for the growing home markets as well as the world markets.



Planned development has characterised the economic development in India during the last two decades. In industrial development, certain industries of strategic importance and basic nature including atomic energy, railways, defence production, aircraft, ship building, telephones, telegraph, wireless, iron & steel and coal, have been



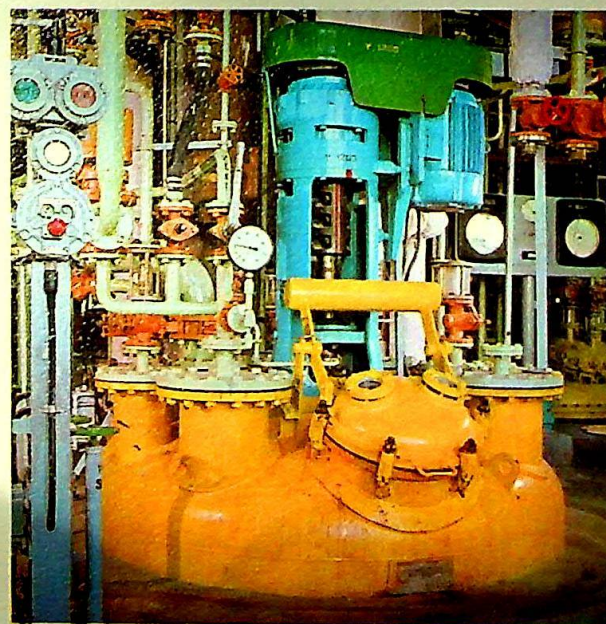
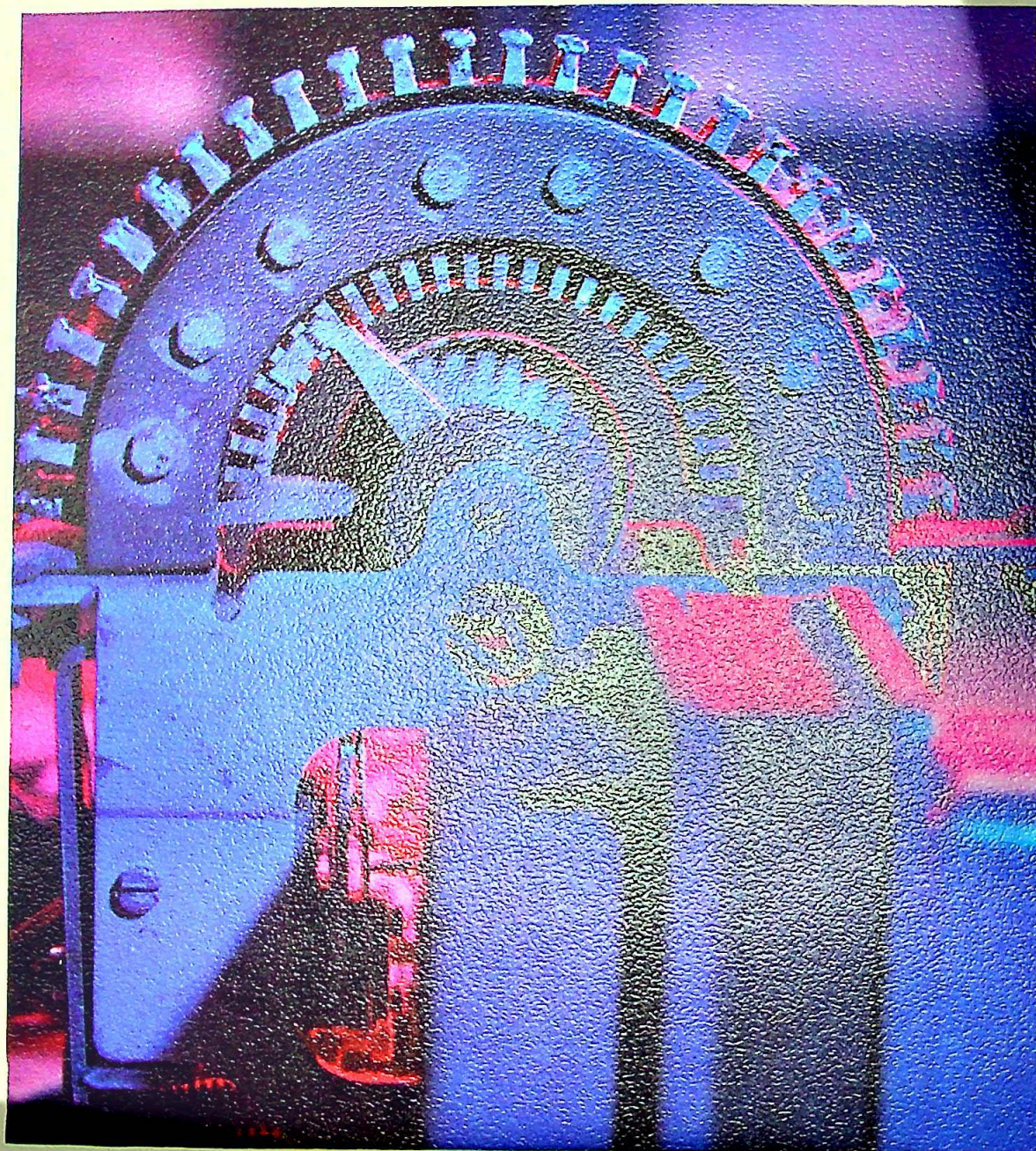
primarily expanded in the public sector. The goal is attainment of socialistic pattern of society, bringing about higher production, preventing concentration of wealth and promoting equitable distribution.

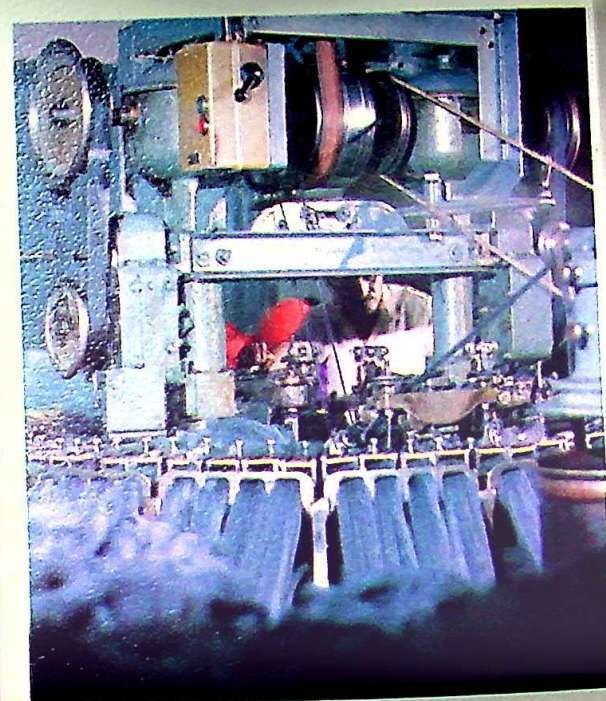
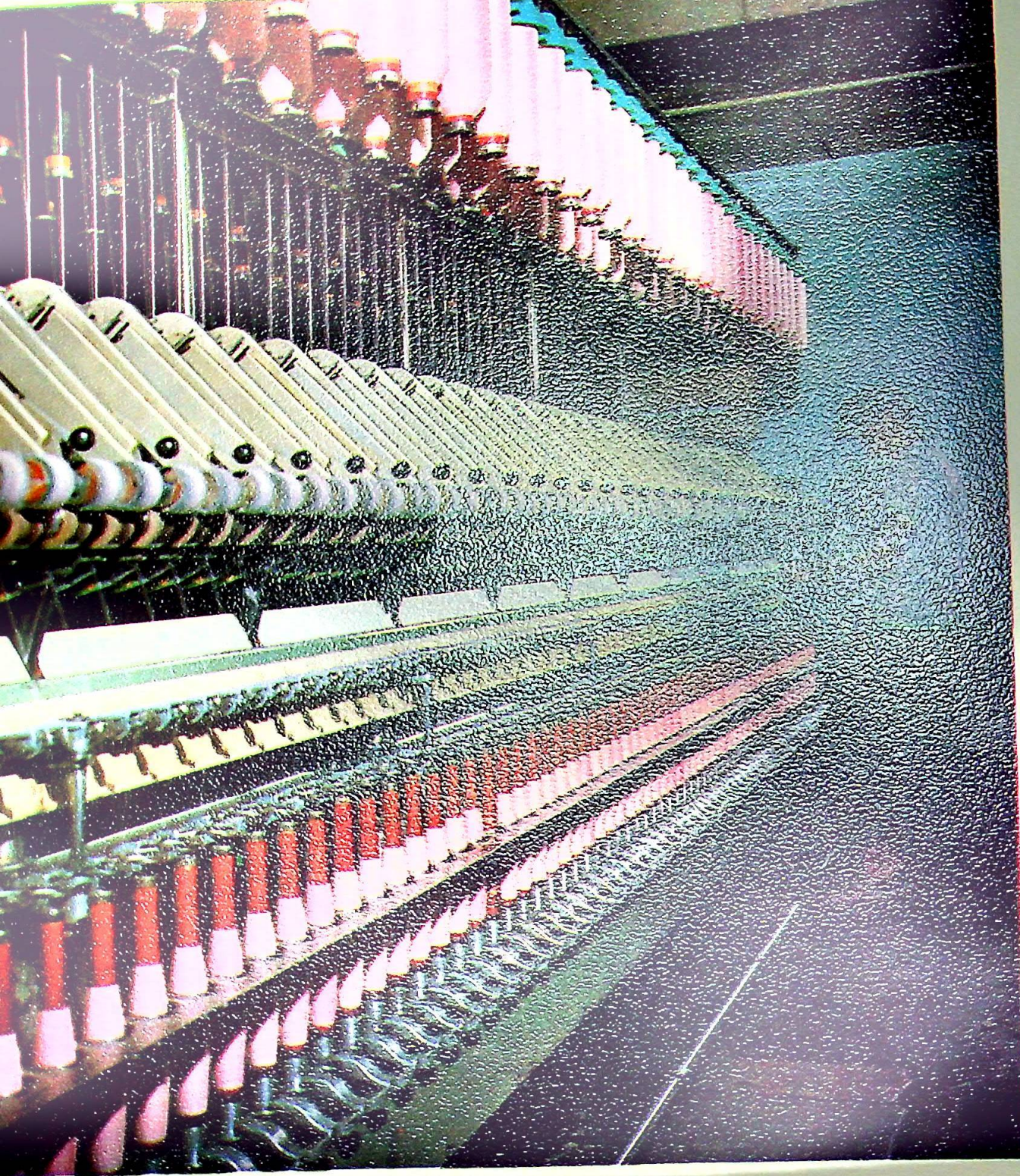


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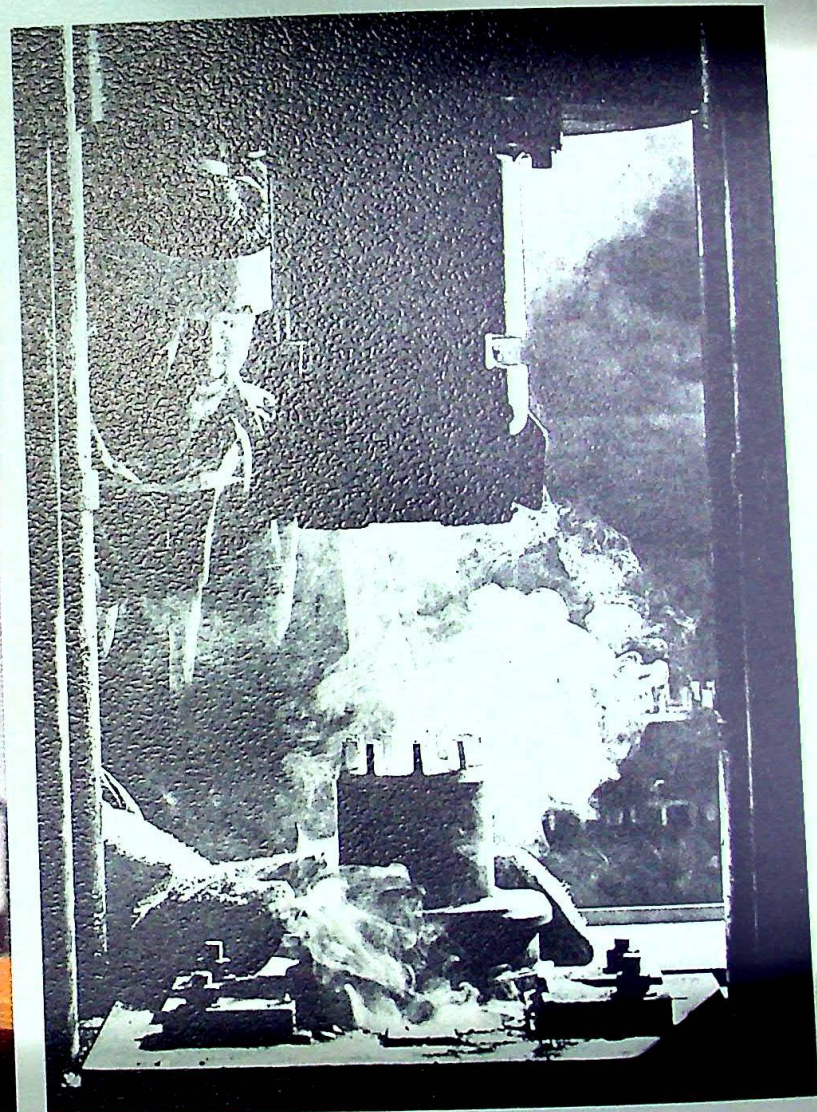
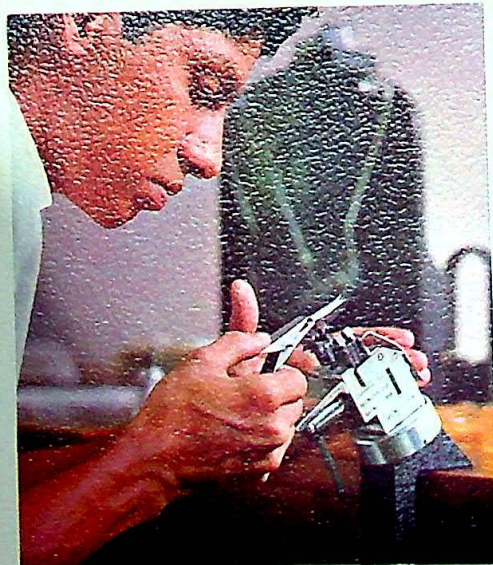




In textile industry India is one of the foremost producers in the world. The textile industries comprise spinning and weaving of all types of textiles, cotton, woollen, silk, the range of synthetic fabrics and extensively developed jute industry. A large variety of products from

these industries, including hosiery, readymade garments meet the requirements of the enormous domestic market and are being exported to the world markets.



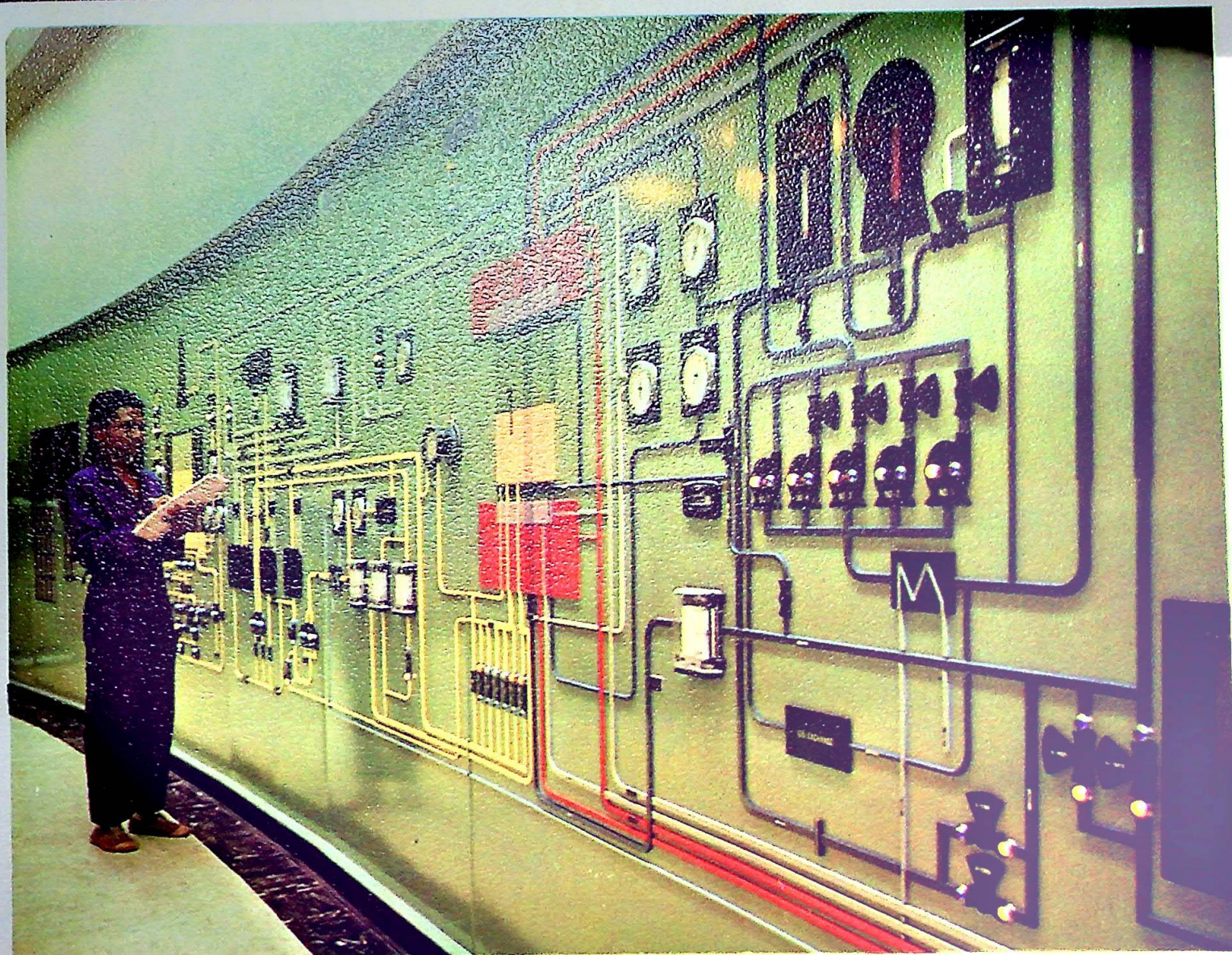
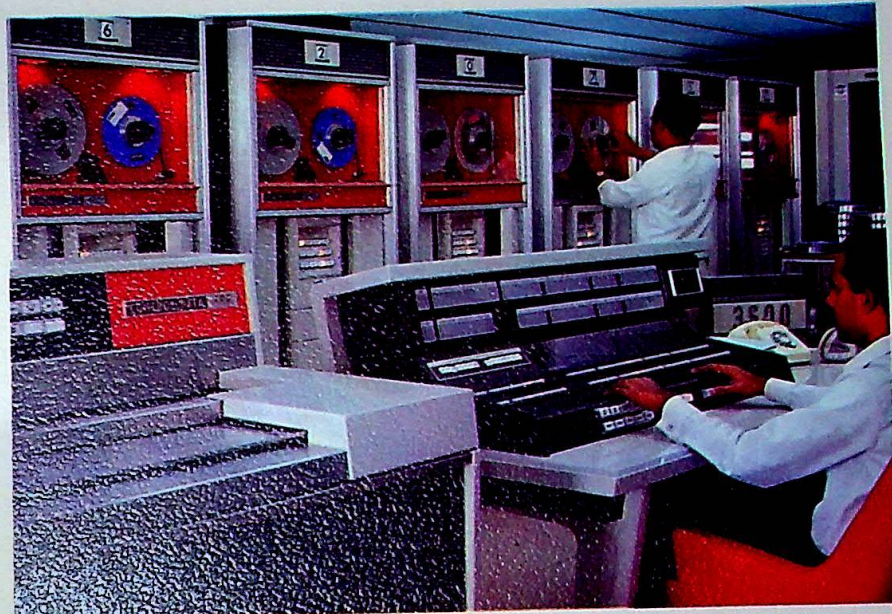
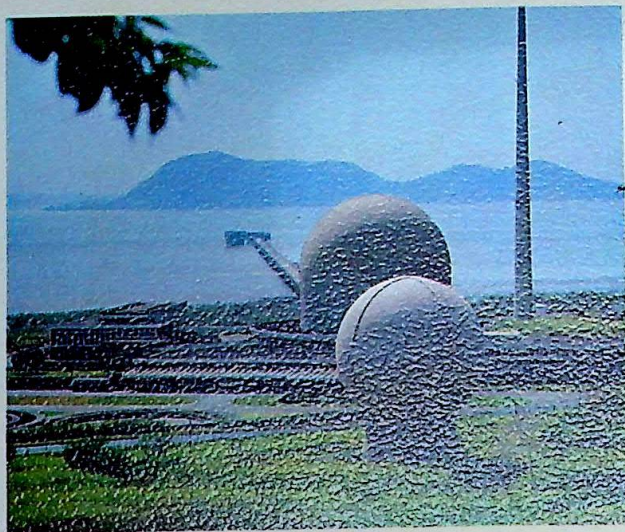


Technological development and research, which are the pre-requisites of modernization and industrialisation, have taken roots in the country, and the laboratories and institutions of research are dotted all over. Young technicians and engineers, both men and women, are being trained in tens of thousands in numerous technological institutions. They all help to build the new India, technologically equipped and industrially progressive.





In the development of transport India has taken big strides. Its railway system, covering more than 60,000 kilometers and annually carrying 2,200 million passengers, is one of the biggest in the world. The country now makes its own automobiles, locomotives, electric and diesel trains, ships and some aeroplanes. It has an extensive network of internal and external air services. It supplies wagons and railway equipment to other countries.



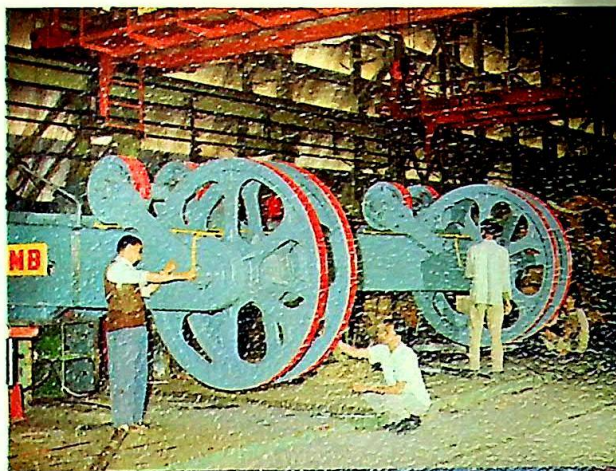
Modernization, precision manufacture and sophistication are increasingly becoming an essential element of industrial functioning, according as expansion and development progress in the country. Electronics industry, computerisation, and atomic energy, symbolic of present day sophistication, have already made considerable headway and they continue to be harnessed for progress and development of peaceful uses.



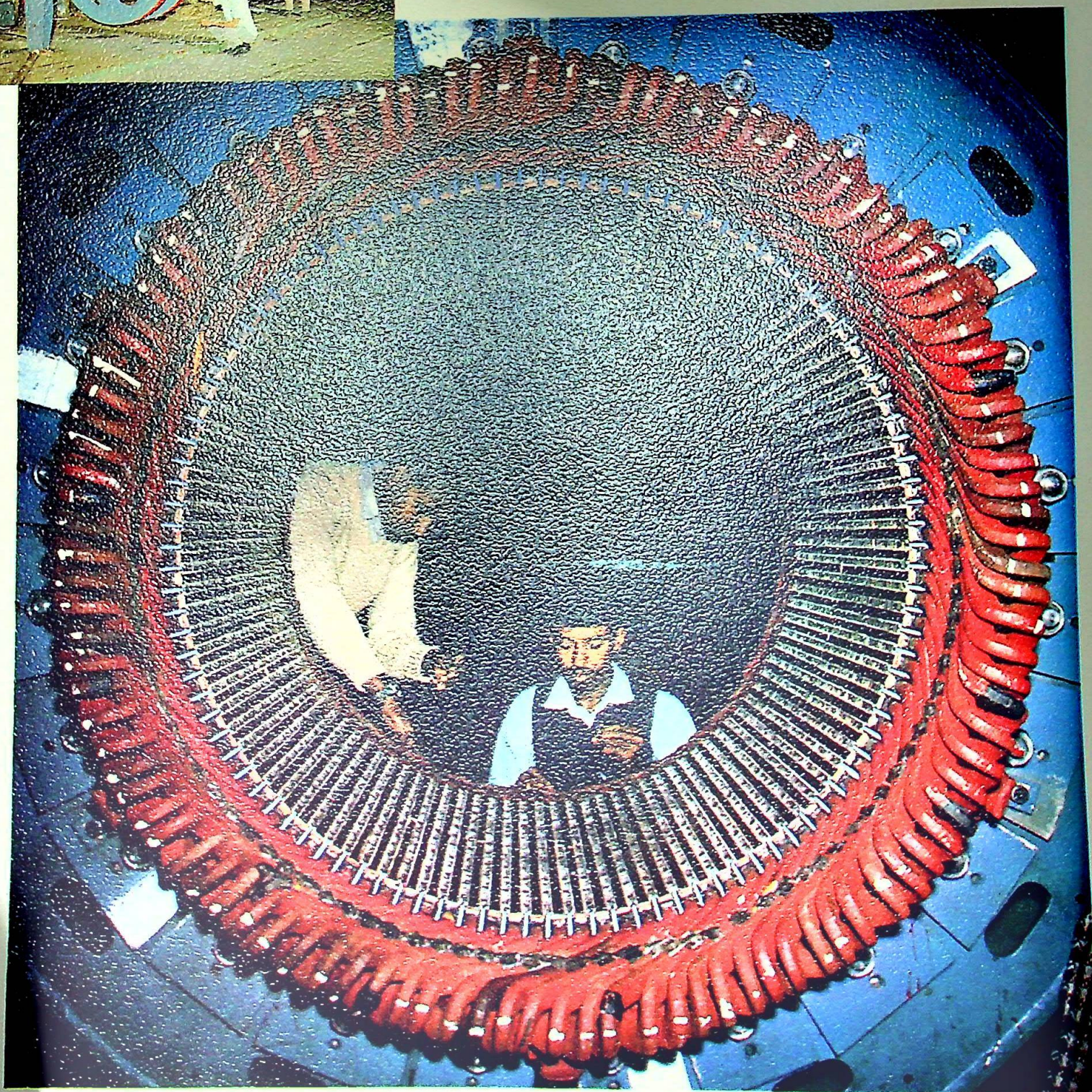
The policy of progressive stringent import control of consumer goods, and corresponding encouragement of the import of capital equipment and essential industrial raw materials during the past few years, have facilitated the development in the country of a vast capacity of manufacture of all types of consumer products, with the result that the imports of these have been reduced to practically nil. Simultaneously machinery building capacity in practically all

fields has been stimulated and expanded so that the country can now meet most of its requirements of light as well as heavy machinery. There is practically nothing which the country is not now in a position to manufacture itself. This expanded base of industrial production enables India now to export almost about 3,000 different products as compared to only a few primary commodities and agriculture based products which it was exporting a few years ago.

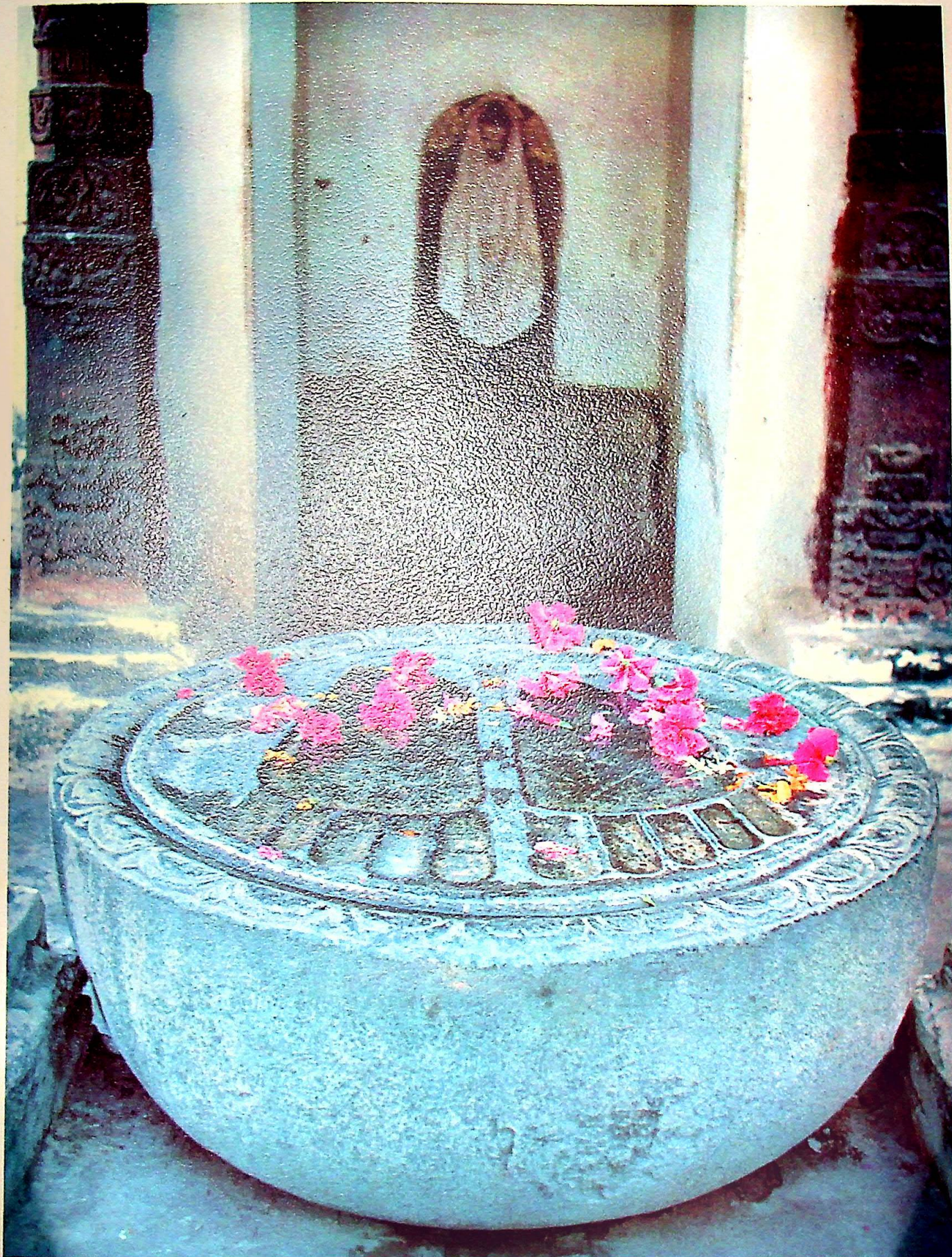


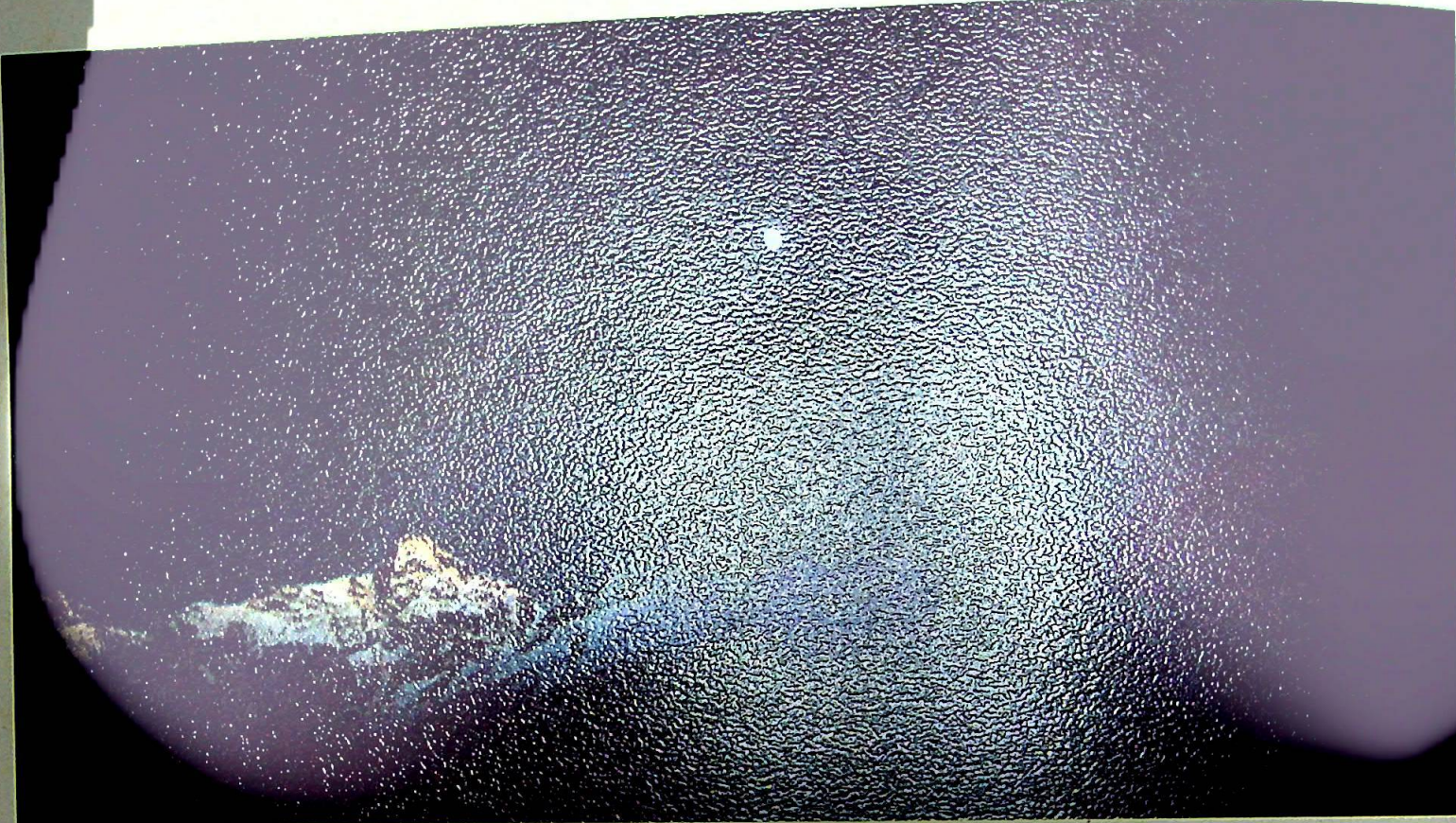


Certain big public sector enterprises have been set up at various places in the country to produce basic and heavy machinery and materials which, in the earlier stages of industrial development, it would have been difficult for private initiative to set up. These public sector industries co-exist with the private industries, each deriving strength from and giving sustenance to the other.



In the attainment of material progress, development of technology, expansion of industries, the goal that India has placed before itself is to raise the living standards of its millions, to lead the nation on the path of prosperity and peace, maintaining cultural values which it has inherited through the centuries.





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